

DYNAMIC RELIGION.

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GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

IN

Production and Distribution,

Being an account of 337 now existing National and
Municipal Undertakings in the 100 Principal
Countries of the World,

BY

WALTER VROOMAN.

PRICE, \$1.00.

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PREFACE.

As this is, so far as the writer knows, the first investigation of the kind, it would be unreasonable to hope it to be free from mistakes, or that it should tell the whole story. It will be found to fall far, very far, below a full statement of an enumeration of the now actually socialized institutions and enterprises of the various leading governments of the world.

But that a book is needed, such as the writer has tried to furnish, all reformers must agree who have come in contact with the surprising stupidity and ignorance displayed by many concerning the magnitude of existing concrete socialism.

An English aristocrat and high official of the British consular staff, in this country, whom I visited in the hope of securing data for the chapter on Great Britain in this book, in answer to my request for information concerning socialized businesses in his country, answered: "Be assured, my dear sir, that we have none of those things in H'ingland; we there believe in h'individualized h'enterprise. H'individualism is the basis of our h'institutions."

While this representative of the British government was thus assuring me that in "H'ingland" all business was conducted by "H'individuals," I had in my pocket a list of two hundred and sixty-nine enterprises, that in his country are owned and operated by the government, and the list was still incomplete.

Mr. Sidney Webb in his *Socialism in England* (p. 65) says: "The 'practical man,' oblivious or contemptuous of any theory of the Social Organism or general principles of social organization, has been forced by the necessities of time, into an ever deepening collectivist channel. Socialism, of course, he rejects and despises. The Individualist City Councillor will walk along the municipal pavement, lit by municipal gas and cleaned by municipal brooms, with municipal water, and seeing by the municipal clock in the municipal market, that he is too early to meet his

children coming from the municipal school hard by the county lunatic asylum and municipal hospital, will use the national telegraph system to tell them not to walk through the municipal park, but to come by the municipal tramway, to meet him in the municipal reading room, by the municipal art gallery, museum and library, where he intends to consult some of the national publications, in order to prepare his next speech in the municipal town-hall, in favor of the nationalization of canals and the increase of the government control over the railway system. 'Socialism, sir,' he will say, 'don't waste the time of a practical man by your fantastic absurdities. Self-help, sir, individual self-help, that's what's made our city what it is.''' (!!!)

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this book is to combat the principle of paternal government and to prove that the tendency of society in both civilized and uncivilized countries is toward fraternal government. Progress consists in rescuing human affairs from the domain of chance and making them subservient to law. When in primitive times, the strong man with a club, who has used it too freely upon his fellows, is overcome by the many weaker members of his tribe; then, the general interests begin their long conflict against unrestrained individual caprice. The history of this struggle is the history of the development of civilization.

With primitive man duty extends only to members of a single tribe. To murder a fellow tribesman or steal his food is contrary to the law of the tribe, the only law that exists. But all outside the tribe are enemies. To kill and rob them conflicts with no moral obligation because as yet obligation exists only in the tribe. Then larger tribes destroy smaller ones or absorb them. Those that absorb soon gain an advantage over those who simply destroy and where the habitat is capable of supporting a dense population, leaving some of the energies of the people free from the struggle for food to follow the line of natural development, nations are formed. The dominion of law is thus extended so that it not only restrains men from capriciously destroying one another inside small groups leaving them free to kill and rob outside, but it makes it possible for commerce and friendly social intercourse to become permanently established and regulated between people speaking various dialects and

having different domestic habits. In the small tribe, the chief and warriors were so intimately bound together in all their relations of life by their common poverty and common dangers that although tyranny was often exercised, they had one common feeling and interest. But when nations developed and wealth became more plentiful, the rulers began to form castes and separate themselves from their subjects ; and as personal sympathy and fellow-feeling between rulers and ruled lessened, the temptation increased for those in power to override the rights of their subjects, in seeking to gratify their personal appetites and ambitions. Then came the long struggle between despotism and democracy, between the rulers of society, who in the gratification of their desires wish to be above all law or to be a law unto themselves, and the people who wish to limit the power of their rulers by constitutions, parliaments, legislatures and the other safeguards of representative government. After thousands of years of struggle and education, the people of the leading nations of the world have become victorious to a greater or less extent, and the liberties of kings, emperors and presidents, of generals and political tax-gatherers, are limited by certain well defined regulations, confined to paper and clung to tenaciously by the people ; that is, the political chiefs of the world have been brought under the dominion of law. But during the great industrial revolution of the nineteenth century, new forms of warfare have in a large measure superseded the old and a new species of ruler, autocrat, general and president have come into existence, whose gigantic powers over their fellow-men somewhat resemble the powers of the primitive kings. These have the power of sacrificing their fellows to their own caprice, that is, they have not yet been subdued and brought under the dominion of law. They are our industrial captains, our commercial autocrats, our corporation presidents. Just when poor suffering humanity after thousands of years of struggle against oppression had succeeded in evolving

laws capable of protecting their liberties against the caprice of political rulers, this new variety of despot makes his appearance, and, although leaving the people still free in name, and without openly destroying their written constitutions and codes, gains mastery of the food supply, and, by controlling the peoples' means of life, institutes a new form of slavery which again reduces them to the helpless condition of a thousand years ago. But the old conflict between law and anarchy, between the general interest and unrestrained individual greed, has started again with vigor. And as is proved in the following pages, the movement which aims to subdue these modern lawless economic rulers, industrial captains, and kings of commerce, has not only made great progress in the way of getting theoretical converts, but in the hundred principal nations of the world has gained a multitude of practical victories. That new paternal government created by the changed industrial and social conditions of this century, which in reality rules the world and plays the part of bad father to all the peoples, was more quick than the common people to discover the advantages to be gained from using existing political institutions as means toward accomplishing their purposes. And so by careful manipulation, this real yet secret government, the centralized money power, has taken possession of those political institutions which the people through centuries of suffering and struggle had built up for their own protection. During the past few years our great political governments have become simple departments of this new power. Our written laws and constitutions are defied by the members of its royal family, but enforced with unmitigated vigor by them upon their enemies. Our written laws and mandates of courts have become a one-edged sword terrible to those outside, but blunt to those inside the magic circle. But although this reign of anarchy, that is, the rule of the individual caprice of the few over the rights of the many, has been partially established, although the citadels of law and

order and of power have come into the temporary possession of the lawless government of money, still the people, too, have been active along the outposts, having taken innumerable smaller points and gained many unimportant victories. Their greatest gain however has been that they are now in sight of the posts of real importance, they are now face to face with their enemy, and as they crowd nearer one another and their shoulders touch they are beginning to feel that faith and enthusiasm which comes from a knowledge of their overwhelming numbers.

One by one, during the past twenty years, different businesses and enterprises, conducted heretofore by individuals, solely for their own profit, have been taken by the general government, state or municipality, and administered at cost, for the benefit of the whole people. Since the dawn of civilization, this tendency has been active to a slight extent, but during the past decade it has become a visible, a constantly and rapidly augmenting movement which is transforming the structure of modern society before our very eyes. That the principle of fraternalism is not a mere theory can be seen in one moment by a look at our map of New York City, which, although the centre of plutocratic lawlessness in America, shows that nearly one-half its surface is administered by the public, by means of City, State and National Governments, for the common benefit of all the people. Although much of the very surface of the earth is claimed by individuals of that city as their private property, we have about 575 miles of public streets on which all the children of men have an equal right to walk or ride; their liberties on those streets limited only by the rights of others. Many of us are so accustomed to walk freely in the streets and see so plainly the necessity of having our streets the common property of all, that we almost look upon their existence as something natural; as if such had always existed. But we must remember that the establishment of free public high-

ways, both country roads and city streets, was the first great victory for fraternalism or that form of socialism now recognized as the goal of the modern labor movement. They were fought for as every other socialistic reform in the past has been fought for against the cunning and avarice of those who had learned to regard them as property the source of business profits for the support of their families and obtaining of luxuries. The toll collector was at one time an influential member of the best society, an enemy of "unsound theories" and was only abolished by persistent socialistic agitation. And when any blind opponent of progress now asks a socialist what his theories have ever done for the world he can point to the streets, roads and highways of our country as one direct accomplishment of socialism.

It was only a few years ago when if a man residing in a city wished to enjoy a pleasant hour sitting under a tree or lounging on the grass with his children, it was necessary for him to accumulate an immense sum of money and purchase a garden or lawn, to fence it in against all intruders and keep this immense investment idle all the year round with the exception of a few hours that he or his could personally use it. But a socialistic idea dawned in the minds of a few sensitive men and women and public parks were demanded. Like all other new ideas this notion was considered extremely absurd for many years, but gradually, by a long process of education, the people came to realize the necessity of breathing space, of grass and trees, and spots for out-of-door recreation in our large cities, until now, the common lawns open to the whole people in New York City alone, amount to about 6,000 acres. This is another socialistic idea that has succeeded. Instead of individual lawns and gardens which we know to be impossible in large cities, we have public lawns and gardens. Systematic education at one time was a privilege within the reach of a very small proportion of the human race; but a few strange men and women with peculiar notions conceived

the idea that all children should receive an education,—and public schools became a part of our American polity. The “business” of educating the young has in a large measure been taken from the realm of individual caprice and made a public function. Another concrete accomplishment of fraternal socialism.

There was a time when letter carrying was a profitable private business; when carrying a letter a hundred miles cost 25 cents. Some men whose minds were not averse to a new “ism” when they knew it was to their advantage saw that by a common postal system much waste could be done away with and the post-office became a public function. One business after another, one activity after another has been taken by different countries and municipalities throughout the world from the realm of private enterprise until as tabulated on page 204 we show a list of 337 enterprises conducted by different governments, municipal and national, and a list of 225 enterprises and activities to a greater or less extent controlled or restricted by the people. These lists and the accounts of the activities of the hundred different governments in the following pages cannot but prove to the most unwilling mind, that leaving aside all extreme socialistic theories the whole trend of our time is toward some form of fraternal socialism as against our present paternal individualism. The facts that have been here arranged prove that the people are bringing one by one their industrial and commercial institutions under the domain of law, and that sooner or later, the chaos of modern production and distribution will be supplanted by a scientific system of production and distribution administered by the whole people by means of government for their own benefit.

That this tendency toward the socialization of industry will continue until not only the water supply system, the gas plants, and street car lines, railroads, and other enterprises that are now in a condition of metamorphosis from individual to public administration have become

public functions ; but until all of the great industries and business affairs of the world that have reached the trust stage, including banking and bonanza stores, will also become government monopolies, is assured. The argument is raised that government monopoly of the most important means of production and distribution, with the exception of the products of agriculture, will produce a system so machine-like in its structure, that the life of those who participate will become uninteresting. The answer to this objection is simply that, with the exception of agriculture, the larger part of production and distribution has already become one gigantic machine of which the individual workman, boss, superintendent, clerk, book-keeper, is now but an atom responding like any fraction of a smaller machine to the other parts of the mechanism. The question to be settled is no longer, Are we to have machine distribution and production? but, By what authority and in whose interest is the mill to grind? We now have machine production. Our machine is constantly growing in extent and becoming more complex and fixed in every department of its vast structure. It is owned by great corporations, the number of whose stockholders is limited to a class that has already become an aristocracy with privileges more unusual and with powers greater over the lives of their fellows than any other aristocracy of modern times. The demand of the people is now that this machine be taken by that great corporation, the government, in which all are equal stockholders, and in whose management all have an equal voice, and worked for the benefit of all humanity, both present and future.

There is no longer a struggle between the competitive system and socialism. The competitive system has already been destroyed by its more powerful antagonist, the principle of combination. The question now is, whether this great mechanism of industry, the bone and fiber, as it were, of the social organism shall be administered and its results enjoyed by the few who have been

placed in control, some by chance, some by adventurous cunning and mercilessly dishonest dealings with their fellows, and some by the exercise of unusual intellectual powers ; or whether the whole people shall secure to each a right to share in the civilization bequeathed from our common ancestors. It is a struggle of representative government, by which the administrators of public affairs are elected by the people, against irresponsible plutocratic paternal government whereby irresponsible self-appointed "papas" gain control under the name of ownership of the very earth itself, of lands, mines, waterways, and the machinery and means of transportation and distribution on which the people are as dependent as upon the air they breathe ; and which if owned by individuals, necessitate simply that the people to whom they are the source of life, are also owned.

A description of the trend of the national life of the hundred principal governments of the world is attempted in the following pages in the hope of encouraging those who are striving and waiting for a higher civilization and for the purpose of announcing to the less intelligent and less far sighted the character of that society in which their children are to live and die. I believe that there is now sufficient existing concrete socialism in the world to give a substantial foundation for the hope that the brotherhood of man, the true coöperative commonwealth shall one day be realized. Those who have been victimized by the paid apologists for existing injustice into believing that the present struggle for an increase of public functions is something new and untried may also in the following pages find a revelation concerning the late progress of the world toward socialism.

This first attempt to arrange and classify the various affairs now administered by governments is necessarily incomplete, and no doubt contains many errors. But I believe the object of the work is sufficiently important to enlist the help of those in every part of the world who believe in the coöperative commonwealth. With the

help of such each new edition of this book will give a true account of the latest practical victories of socialism triumphant in its irresistible and conquering march throughout the world. The correspondence of such as are willing to coöperate in perfecting periodically such an account of the progress of the coöperative commonwealth is earnestly solicited.

NOTE.

THE ORDER ADOPTED in the description of Countries and Enterprises is as nearly alphabetical as possible.

The enterprises enumerated after each country's name are conducted either by the National, Provincial, or Municipal Government within it.

The most familiar terms are everywhere used, since the main object is to make the facts intelligible to English readers.

The various National and Municipal enterprises are classified under the following heads:—

DEFENSE OF THE NATION, including facts as to Army, Militia, and Navy.

FINANCE, all Government provision for Money and Exchange, also Land and other Government Properties.

DISTRIBUTION, Transportation and Communication, and a few types of distributing storehouses.

EDUCATION, Information and Culture provided for by the State.

FOOD PRODUCTION, all enterprises directly aiding therein.

MEANS PRODUCTION, all other forms of production.

LAW AND ORDER, the Form and Instruments of Government.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES, every Public Provision for assisting the Needy or Distressed.

SANITATION AND SAFETY, Public Provision for Cleanliness and Defense against Disease and Fire.

STATE INTERFERENCE in Businesses or Events, which it requires to be REGISTERED, LICENSED, INSPECTED, or RESTRICTED.

Of this last division it is necessary to say that in many of the private enterprises mentioned under the various countries the State prescribes the age of the worker, the hours of work, the amount of air, of light, of surface and cubic space, of heat, of lavatory accommodations, of meal times, of holidays, of when, where, and how wages shall be paid, of how to guard against danger from machinery, stairways, elevator holes, mine shafts, quarry avalanches, of how and when the whole plant shall be cleaned, repaired and worked, of how certain articles shall be packed, &c., &c. "On every side," says Sidney Webb, "he [the capitalist or corporation] is being registered, inspected, controlled, and eventually superseded by the community, and is compelled in the meantime to cede for public purposes an ever increasing share of his rent and interest."

And why was all this registering, licensing, inspecting, restricting, franchising, made necessary? Merely because men by opportunity went beyond their rights. They have used the powers of those who should be their neighbors to make of them slaves, and now Society interferes. In so doing it says substantially: "You ought all to coöperate and let all your work be for all; but since you will not, then must your unrighteous tendencies and your chances for abusing be limited to the fewest."

HOUSING, OFFICES, &c. All Government enterprises have to be housed. In most cases, the nations, states, provinces, or municipalities own the lands and buildings. In the aggregate, the value of these is enormous. It is only necessary to call the reader's attention to the capitol buildings, state houses, post-offices, city halls, town halls, school houses, public libraries, treasuries, police stations, engine houses, museums, art galleries, &c., &c.

EDUCATION. All *Colleges* are really socialistic in principle. It has been found impossible to separate such schools as are strictly on state foundations from those on denominational bases. Hence, the statistics which follow usually include both. Regarding *Primary Schools*, the statistics are given only for those which are public. Private primary schools are individual enterprises undertaken for private or corporate gain. They are not in the least socialistic. Denominational primary schools, on the other hand, are not established for purposes of private or corporate gain, but for the good of the community. Their basis is therefore socialistic, and hence they are included with primary schools supported by state, province, city, or town. *Technological schools*

are of considerable variety. Sometimes the list includes schools of Mines, Engineering, Pharmacy, Commercial, Veterinary, &c. *Secondary schools* include High Schools, Lyceums, Gymnasias, Real Schulen, &c. The *Government Grants* refer to that portion of the expense for education which is borne by the General Government, exclusive of local grants or fees.

A very large number of educational institutions in the form of Evening Schools, Institutes of various sorts, University Extension, University Examinations, Afternoon and Evening Technical Schools, are provided for in various countries. Of these, generally, no statistics are obtainable.

CHURCHES are a socialistic feature of society. By this is meant, that they are organizations of considerable numbers of individuals working for a common immaterial culture and without the purpose of direct individual or corporate property gain. Of course, there are exceptions to this. In some cases such organizations have degenerated into this unworthy and ineffective condition. The actual *State Churches* are more socialistic, in a certain sense, than the more democratic denominational churches; but their type is of the objectionable *paternalistic* sort. In the following pages, only those churches are mentioned as socialized which receive State aid. It will thus be seen that an enormous socialized effort is not taken into account, and one which would rightfully be included.

NEW YORK CITY.

AREA $41\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 26,500 acres. 16 miles long and from a few rods to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide.

It now includes Manhattan, Governor's, Blackwell's, Randall's, Ward's, Riker's, North and South Brother Islands, and a large region north of the Harlem and west of the Bronx rivers. In the process of its growth it has absorbed the villages of Greenwich, Chelsea, Bloomingdale, Yorkville, Harlem, Manhattanville, Carmansville, Washington Heights, Inwood, Port Morris, North New York, Claremont, Fairmount, Morrisania, West Farms, Spuyten Duyvil, Mosholu, Williamsbridge, Fordham, Tremont, Mt. Saint Vincent, Mott Haven, and Melrose.

POPULATION 1,801,739 in 1892 (State Census.)

The third largest city in the world.

Population in 1830 : 202,000.

Population in 1860 : 805,000.

Population in 1880 : 1,206,500.

Population in 1890 : 1,513,501.

DEFENCE OF CITY.

MILITIA in 1893 : 5,419. (5 year enlistments.)

Officers : 278. Men : 5,141.

Armories : 12. Armory Commission.

State Arsenal (equipped by the State.)

Governor's Island is the U. S. Military Headquarters of the Department of the East.

NAVAL BATTALION : 350 men (included above.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

(Banks : all private corporations.)

(50 "National," 46 "State," and 25 Savings.)

BUILDINGS owned by City, N. Y. State and United States :

Army Building,	Post Office,
12 Armories,	Register's Office,
Assay Office,	State Arsenal,
Barge Office,	Sub-Treasury,
Castle Garden,	Tombs Prison,
City Hall,	37 Police Stations,
County Court House,	150 School Houses,
Custom House,	13 Markets,
Hall of Records,	Rented Buildings,
Jefferson Market Court,	Engine Houses (about 80.)
Ludlow Street Jail,	&c., &c.

The City Hall was begun in 1803 and finished in 1812, at a cost of \$500,000. The front and sides were finished in Massachusetts marble, but the back (or north side) was made of red sandstone, since, as a writer of that time said, "It would be out of sight to all the world," as the city would never grow much north of the City Hall! It now stretches 15 miles above this then northern end.

Broadway was only paved a little above here. It may also be added that in 1807 when Trinity Church erected St. John's Chapel in Varick Street a great deal of blame and fun were heaped upon the parish for building a mission by a bulrush swamp where only snakes and frogs lived. —

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT (Foreign Revenue), Chief U. S. Office.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, U. S. Staff of 5. Receipts in 1892 : \$1,526,370.

RECEIPTS of N. Y. City in 1892 :

From Taxes,	-	-	-	\$33,232,725
From the General Fund and Special and Trust Accounts,	-	-	-	5,552,856
Borrowed in anticipation of Taxes,				27,665,053
Total,	-	-	-	\$66,450,634

TAXES AND ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT cost in 1892 : \$111,671.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT cost in 1892 : \$295,063.

Funded City Debt in 1892, - \$155,161,974

Sinking Fund credit, - - - 56,532,507

Balance, - - - \$98,629,467

The Sinking Fund is rapidly increasing and will wipe out the Debt in comparatively few years.

NEW YORK CITY'S EXPENSES for 1893:

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES.	Amounts Allowed in Final Estimate for 1893.
The Mayoralty.....	\$ 28,000 00
The Common Council.....	88,000 00
The Finance Department.....	301,700 00
Interest on the City Debt.....	4,948,582 09
Redemption and Installments of Principal of City Debt,	1,499,021 10
State Taxes and Common Schools for State.....	3,554,458 33
Rents.....	113,550 00
Armories and Drill-rooms, Rents	39,050 00
Armories and Drill-rooms, Wages.....	58,568 00
Judgments.....	375,000 00
Law Department.....	202,000 00
Department of Public Works.....	3,014,020 00
Department of Public Parks.....	1,096,455 00
Department of Street Improvements, 23 and 24 Wards,	350,472 00
Department of Public Charities and Correction.....	2,223,425 00
Health Department.....	470,236 00
Police Department.....	5,309,886 04
Department of Street Cleaning	2,200,000 00
Fire Department....	2,223,133 50
Department of Buildings	214,250 00
Department of Taxes and Assessments.....	128,220 00
Board of Education	4,480,448 23
College of the City of New York.....	150,000 00
The Normal College.....	125,000 00
Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	268,000 00
Municipal Service Examining Boards	25,000 00
Coroners.....	54,700 00
Commissioners of Accounts.....	32,500 00
The Sheriff.....	121,378 66
The Register	130,000 00
Bureau of Elections.....	370,400 00

Preservation of Public Records.....	45,460 00
Fund for Street and Park Openings.....	154,644 83
Jurors' Fees	60,000 00
Salaries, City Courts	383,300 00
Salaries, Judiciary	1,139,890 00
Miscellaneous	120,228 77
Libraries	40,000 00
Charitable Institutions.....	1,305,177 13
Total	<u>\$37,444,154 68</u>

(From the Comptroller's Report.)

WEALTH OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mayor Gilroy, in an apology for Tammany expenses, made the following estimate of the value of the City's available assets in real property in 1893 :

Central Park (11,000 lots valued at \$20,000 each)...	\$200,000,000
50 Other Parks, valued at.....	50,000,000
Croton Aqueduct, valued at.....	200,000,000
11 Public Markets, valued at.....	20,000,000
(Net income from these in 1892 was over \$1,000,000.)	
"City lots not in public use".....	8,000,000
142 Docks and Piers on North and East Rivers.....	30,000,000
(Net annual income is \$2,000,000.)	
37 Police Stations and Lands.....	5,000,000
School System.....	15,000,000
Fire Department (real estate and buildings only).....	5,000,000
Courts, Prisons, and Prison Islands.....	20,000,000
Water Lots.....	3,000,000
4 New Armories	3,000,000
(And one now building.)	
Total corporation available assets	<u>\$559,000,000</u>
(Over \$300 per capita.)	

This does not include United States or New York State properties in the city. Nor does it include the incalculable values represented in the streets, pavements, sewers, subways, and bridges. Bridges might have been placed in the list, for they are salable property which under a toll system would bring in handsome incomes. A low estimate would make the Bridges alone worth \$15,000,000. The New Washington Bridge alone cost \$3,197,447, and New York's third interest in the Brooklyn Bridge cost \$6,000,000.

The City's debt in 1893 was \$98,551,821.87. The taxes for 1893 were \$34,177,429.55. The total value of taxable property is not much less than \$5,000,000,000. (This is about 1-13 (one-thirteenth) of the total wealth of the United States.

If now we reflect upon the value of the unnamed or unestimated property of the City in the way of streets, sewers, &c., and if we remember that it is this very property that gives the value to the other or taxable private property, we perceive that the total estimate of municipal holdings is immensely increased. As it stands in Mayor Gilroy's estimate, the Corporation owns and manages about one-ninth of the entire property within its limits, and this with splendid profits, as we have but to recall the cases of Markets, Docks and Piers, &c. When, however, we include the values which actually inhere in the unestimated but even more valuable streets, &c., instead of the municipality being a one-ninth owner it is really the possessor of one-third to one-half of the wealth within its borders. This is a fact too colossal for realization at first. It is some hundreds of years too late to advocate the doctrine of individual control of functions in their nature public. It is perfectly safe to say that the Corporation of New York will never yield up its ownership of any of the holdings mentioned, but on the contrary it will continually add to them. Although with the present sordid and unpatriotic state of the average citizen mind these things are not administered economically and honestly, yet bad as it is, the saving to the people as a whole amounts to untold millions over what it would be were these vast opportunities for demanding toll placed in the hands of private individuals or unpatriotic corporations. And who can estimate the improvement of service and the lessening of cost, if they should take into their own control the furnishing of light, the work of transportation, and other plainly abused enterprises.

LAND AND VALUE.

In 1626 Peter Minuit, Director-General, bought Manhattan Island entire from the Indians. The pay was in beads, buttons, and trinkets, to the value of 60 guilders (or \$24). The island was a forest of oaks and hickories. Wolves, panthers, and bears had a taste for the Dutch sheep, and deer had a relish for their corn and cabbage. The population was then 200.

In 1660 a good sized city lot cost \$50. In 1660 the rent of a good house was \$20 a year. Now a lot costs from \$20,000 to \$800,000. Now a house rents for from \$1,500 to \$25,000 a year.

In 1678 the total value of the estates was \$750,000. A farmer with \$1,500 or a merchant with \$3,000 were rich men.

As late as 1807, 4 acres of land at the corner of Broadway and Canal St. were refused as a gift to the Lutheran Society, who thought it not worth the fencing.

In the early part of this century there was a large pond, 60 feet deep, centering at the crossing of Leonard and Center Streets (now occupied by the Tombs). On it skaters sported in Winter and boating parties in Summer. In 1789 it was proposed by some wild dreamers to make a park around it, but the sober sense (?) of the community scouted the idea, because New York would never grow so as to make it within accessible useful limits.

In 1796 on this pond, *The Collect*, John Fitch, the inventor of the screw propeller, steamed around several times in his 18 foot boat. And it was about this time that an optimist named Oliver Evans made himself the butt of ridicule by all the sensible people (?) by saying: "The time will come when people will travel in stages moved by steam-engines from one city to another, at fifteen or twenty miles an hour."

In 1825, north of Astor Place the region was devoted to farms and gardens. An old gray barn stood where Grace Church now stands, and there was a powder house in what is now Union Square. In the triangle where 3d and 4th Avenues meet at 8th Street stood Peter Cooper's

Grocery Store. Here stands the great Cooper Union now. Even in 1845, few houses were seen above Union Square. While James Harper was Mayor (1844-1847) the dreary waste region now famous as Madison Square was cleared and began to be beautified. Where the Fifth Ave. Hotel now stands there stood in 1852 the 1½ story house of Corporal Thompson, the principal residence of the region.

There are now about 90,000 Dwelling Houses, and about 25,000 Business Blocks, making a total of 115,000.

The increase is about 1,100 new buildings yearly, estimated to be worth \$13,000,000.

The real estate tax valuation is \$1,464,247,820, the actual valuation is therefore about \$4,400,000,000.

The assessment value of *personal property* is put down at \$321,609,518.

Total tax valuation \$1,785,857,338.

The tax rate is \$1.90 per hundred of assessed valuation.

DISTRIBUTION.

STREETS. 575 miles, would reach nearly to Cleveland via Albany. There are 378.56 miles of granite, asphalt, and macadam pavements below the Harlem River. On street repairing, repaving, &c., there is a force of 341 men and 59 horses. Expense in 1893, \$192,593.60.

(Street Railways are all under corporation ownership. A Rapid Transit Commission of 5 members has been employed for about 3 years. In 1891 and 1892 Bonds amounting to \$108,449.57 were issued to meet the expense of this Commission. The City has lately voted to build an Underground Electric 4-Track Road itself. It is estimated to cost \$50,000,000. The first Horse railroad was laid on 4th Avenue from Prince Street to Harlem in 1831-2. This was the first street railway in the world. There were 17 franchises in 1892. The

income from them was \$232,912.60. There are 33 miles of Elevated Steam Railway.)

(Stage Coaches. In 1673 Col. Francis Lovelace, the second British Governor of New York, established a mail route to Boston. It consisted of a messenger who made one round trip a month for "the more speedy intelligence and dispatch of affairs." In 1729 a fortnightly winter stage was started to Philadelphia. In 1793 "small, genteel, and easy stage carriages" made the trip to Boston in 3 to 4 days. They ran 3 times weekly each way. Fare 4 pence per mile.)

STREET LIGHTING. In 1696 it was decreed that the streets should be lighted on nights when there was no moon, by lanterns hung on poles from every 7th house, the seven householders included being ordered to pay for the candle.

In 1762 the City began to maintain lamp posts with oil lamps.

In 1825 the N. Y. Gas Light Company laid pipes and lighted Broadway from Battery to Canal Street at public expense.

There are now 7 Gas Companies and 6 Electric Companies. Altogether, they have 1,349 miles of gas mains in the streets, 122 of which are north of the Harlem. 351 miles of streets, bridges, and docks are lighted, 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of parks. This is done by 26,524 gas and 152 naphtha lamps (each costing from \$12 to \$28 per year). There are 2,441 electric lamps (each costing from \$146 to \$164 per year).

The City pays for lighting its streets and public offices \$888,944, and in salaries to officers \$6,402, making a total of \$895,346 yearly. This expense should be compared with that of Wheeling (W. Va.), and many European cities who own their production plants. New York might easily save \$400,000 a year and have a better and more extensive service.

(Railways. See under United States.)

RIVERS, NAVIGABLE. On all sides of the City.

CANALS. Erie Canal intimately connected with N. Y. City's growth. Built 1816-25. Is the property of the State.

HARBOR. One of the best in the world naturally, has been vastly improved.

WHARVES AND PIERS, 144 (Docks and Slips). Income for rent in 1892, \$1,707,166.69.

(Ferries, 38 lines (private). Rents for Dock use, &c. in 1892, \$354,280,18. First steam ferry in the world was between New York and Hoboken in 1811.)

BRIDGES, 7. New York has $\frac{1}{3}$ interest in the Brooklyn Suspension. City's share of surplus earnings in 1892, \$185,000. Estimated value of all bridges over \$15,000,000. Washington Bridge cost up to 1892, \$3,197,447.77.

BRIDGE ENGINEERS. SURVEYORS.

POSTAL SERVICE. One central office, 20 branch offices, 20 sub-stations, 100 agencies for the sale of stamps, and 1770 letter boxes on lamp posts, in hotels, &c. There are 1561 clerks and 1175 letter carriers. Receipts in 1892, \$6,783,202. Expenses in 1892, \$2,568,700. Net revenue, \$4,214,502.

(Telegraph. See under United States.)

(Telephones. See under United States.)

MARKETS, 13. Rent and revenues in 1892 (including Cellars), \$379,246.52.

STREET VAULTS. Privileges and rents in 1893, \$108,720.

EDUCATION.

The City has provided for information and culture by the following establishments and institutions :

ART GALLERIES.

BAND CONCERTS in Central and other City Parks in 1893 cost \$26,000, (included in Expenses of Parks.)

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

BOTANIC GARDENS. CENSUS BUREAUS.

CELEBRATIONS. E. g., the Columbian quadra-centennial.

CLOCKS, TOWN.

EDUCATIONAL BUREAUS.

EXPOSITION AND FAIRS. LIBRARIES.

METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU under U. S. control.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES.

MUSEUMS.

OBSERVATORIES.

NEWSPAPERS. Corporation publishes the *Daily City Record*; cost in 1892, \$70,000. An advertising expense of \$800,000 yearly is thus saved.

PRINTING. In 1693 the N. Y. Council invited Wm. Bradford to settle here as official printer, "for £40 a year and half the benefit of his printing, besides what served the public." He accepted. Later, in 1725, he started *The New York Gazette*, a semi-official weekly, the first *newspaper*. It was in the interest of the aristocracy. In 1734, Zenger started under private auspices a people's paper, *The Weekly Journal*. He was arrested, sent to prison, and various numbers of his paper burned. After 9 months he was tried and triumphantly acquitted, to the great delight of the people. The City has yearly a large printing bill in the publication of Reports, &c., but it lets out the work.

READING ROOMS.

SCHOOLS (CITY). In 1806 first small Public School. In 1809 the Free School Society erected a large building on Chatham Street. In 1825 there were 6 Public Schools. Now 135 Buildings.

Board of Education, 23 members. Superintendents and Staff, 51 members. Inspectors, 24 members. Trustees of 24 Wards, 120 members.

KINDERGARTEN, work included in the Primary Departments.

†PRIMARY, (includes Grammar grades,) (to June 30, 1893,) 262. Teachers, 3,914. Pupils, 273,413.

SECONDARY, (to June 30, 1893,) 4.

EVENING, (90 nights, 1893,) 29. Teachers, 371. Pupils, 30,672.

‡COLLEGE, (1893,) 1. Pupils, 627 (boys).

§NORMAL, (1893,) 1. Pupils, 1,783 (girls).

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

NAUTICAL, 1. Pupils, 45.

BLIND, 1. Teachers, 30. Pupils, 240.

DEAF AND DUMB, 2. Teachers, 36. Pupils, 500.

LECTURES TO WORKING PEOPLE, 340. Pupils, 148,635.

*Expense in 1893, \$4,439,709.91. Expense on Buildings, &c., \$1,455,841.06. Total, \$6,026,642.38.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS in Central Park in 1893 cost \$30,000. (Included in Expenses of Parks.)

There are within the City a large number of Schools of Law, Medicine, Theology, Art, Technology, &c., which are of the semi-socialized sort, *i. e.*, they are not established for individual or corporation gain, but have the good of the whole society in view.

LAW AND ORDER.

ACCOUNTS COMMISSIONERS. Expenses in 1892, \$32,417.

ADVERTISING, Printing, Stationery and Blank Books cost in 1892, \$264,494.

†Total value of land lots of Primary (and Grammar) Schools, \$7,015,814. Total value of buildings of Primary (and Grammar) Schools, \$10,808,047. Total, \$17,823,861.

‡College of the City of New York has a total property valued at \$611,000. Receipts in 1893, \$148,137.

§Normal College (a girl's school). Its property is valued at \$1,157,500. Its receipts in 1893 were \$125,000.

*New York City during the last 34 years has paid \$23,864,026.95 more into the State School Fund than it has received from it. This excess is now over \$1,000,000 yearly.

APPORTIONING BOARDS, (Board of Estimate and Apportionment).

APPRAISING COMMISSIONERS. About 1810, the City began a rapid growth northward. The Commissioners and Surveyors were attacked with dogs, hot water, cabbages, &c.!!

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS, Staff of 8.

ARBITRATOR OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ASSAYING COMMISSIONERS (U. S. Office).

ASSESSING BOARD of 5. (See under Tax and Assessing Department.)

AUDITING BUREAU cost in 1892, \$62,108.37. (Amt. audited and disbursed, \$63,684,925.37.)

BANKRUPT REGISTRY.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD of Commissioners, 5 members. Number of persons in classified service of the City in 1892, 7,625. Number examined in 1892, 2,283. Expense of the Department, \$19,539.

COMPTROLLER. Head of the Finance Department.

4 CORONERS and Staff of 8. Expenses in 1892, \$52,473.

CORPORATION COUNSELS, Staff of 22, (Law Department,) cost in 1892, \$211,784.

COURTS OF JUSTICE. Fees and Fines in 1892, \$134,460.37. Penalties in 1892, \$25,706.86.

CRIMINAL. Oyer and Terminer, (by Supreme Court Judges). General Sessions, 1 Recorder and 3 Judges, salaries \$12,000 each.

SUPREME. 7 Judges, salaries \$17,500 each.

SUPERIOR. 6 Judges, salaries \$15,000 each.

COMMON PLEAS. 6 Judges, salaries \$15,000 each.

CITY COURT. 6 Judges, salaries \$10,000 each.

SURROGATE. 2 Judges, salaries \$15,000 each.

DISTRICT. 11 Judges, salaries \$6,000 each.

POLICE. 15 Justices, salaries \$8,000 each.

SPECIAL SESSIONS, by 3 Police Justices.

ARBITRATION, 1.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY (salary \$12,000) and 6 Assistant District Attorneys (salaries \$7,500 each). Staff total, 17.

Besides Clerks, &c., for all these.

Cost of the Judiciary in 1892, \$1,467,535.

DOCK BOARD. 3 at \$5,000 each yearly.

ELECTIONS BUREAU, cost in 1892, \$358,977. Election returns show that there is one voter for every $7\frac{2}{3}$ inhabitants.

ENCUMBRANCE BUREAUS. For protecting Croton Water Supply in 1892, there was removed 356 privies, 129 barn yards, cattle pens, pig stys, &c., 5 factories, 1,000 miscellaneous nuisances. 7,564 obstructions, &c., elsewhere were removed. Net expenses, exclusive of Croton Work, \$10,295.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS. Mayor, Marshals, Sheriffs and Staffs, Department Heads, &c. Mayoralty cost in 1892, \$27,374. Sheriff's Department expenses in 1892, \$118,834.

IMMIGRATION BUREAU. In 1891, Immigration into United States, 430,887. In 1892, Immigration into United States, 446,000.

JURY COMMISSIONER. Salary, \$5,000.

JURIES, GRAND. JURIES, PETIT.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY or Board of Aldermen, 32.

Common Council Department cost in 1892, \$75,486.

MARRIAGES.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE EXAMINING BOARD.

Expenses in 1892, \$20,837.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

PILOT BOARD of 5.

POLICE. Commissioners, Inspectors, &c., 11. Men, 3,906. 85,000 arrests yearly. 37 Station Houses. Police Department cost in 1893, \$5,309,886. (In 1892,

\$4,919,375.) First night watch or street patrol appointed about 1696.

PORT WARDENS. Staff of 11 (State officers).

POUNDS.

PRISONS.

POLICE STATIONS.

JAILS.

HOUSES OF JUVENILE CORRECTION.

REFORMATORIES.

REGISTRARS OF DEEDS, &c. Expenses in 1892, \$129,525.

SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

SUBWAY COMMISSIONERS for Gas Pipes, Electric Wires, &c. Staff of 7.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

CHARITY BUREAUS. Department of Charities and Corrections cost in 1893, \$2,223,425. Total expenditure in 1892 was \$3,734,067.78. This was equal to 11 % of the entire tax levy, or \$2.46 per capita of population.

Brooklyn paid for charities a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ % of its tax levy, or 25 cts. per capita.

Boston, a sum equal to $8\frac{1}{3}$ % of tax levy, or \$2.18 per capita.

Philadelphia, a sum equal to $4\frac{1}{3}$ % of tax levy, or 59 cts. per capita.

"Chicago is prohibited by the Constitution of the State from making any appropriation for charitable purposes," though a small sum from saloon licenses and certain fines is distributed to 4 institutions.

(Comptroller's Report for 1892, N. Y. City.)

DISPENSARIES.

FIRE-RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR ORPHANS, Corporate, 46. Number of Teachers, 350. Pupils, 25,830. Cost to the City in 1893, \$121,299.85.

HOMES FOR IDIOTS.

HOSPITALS, GENERAL.

HOSPITALS, EPIDEMIC.

HOSPITALS, INFANT.

HOSPITALS, INSANE.

HOSPITALS, LYING IN.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

NURSERIES.

PENSION DEPARTMENT for Police. Expended in
1892, \$307,000.

POOR HOUSES.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT. Cost in 1892, \$92,287.

BATHS. 16 on Hudson and East Rivers. Total capacity, 900. In 1893, 3,750,000 bathers.

BUREAU OF COMBUSTIBLES.

DOCK DEPARTMENT. Staff of 5.

DRINKING FOUNTS AND TROUGHS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. In 1658 the first Fire Company (The Rattle Watch) was formed. 8 men stayed on watch each night. Apparatus was hooks, ladders, and 250 buckets. In 1731, 2 Newnham Fire Engines, imported from London, threw water 70 feet high. Fire department of 24 men. There are now 58 Engine Companies. 22 Hook and Ladder Companies. 1400 Men. 3 Fire Boats. 91 Steam Engines. 100 Hose Carriages. 38 Hook and Ladder Trucks. 4 Water Towers. 5 Chemical Engines. 136 Chemical Fire Extinguishers. 3 Hand Engines. 55 Other Apparatus. 300 Horses. 200,000 Feet of Hose. 1 Extensive Repair Shop. 1 Training School for Horses. 1235 Fire Alarm Boxes. 1200 Miles of Wire. Expenses to City in 1893, \$2,223,134.

FISHERIES COMMISSIONERS and Staff, (State Officers.)

FOUNTAINS.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE GATHERING.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT. 4 Commissioners, 9 Officers, and scores of Assistants. Department cost in 1892, \$452,111.

It is difficult to comprehend the scope of the work of the Health Department and how it effects the life of the community. It is impracticable for us here to describe it. Take *e. g.*, the one matter of *Food Inspection* for 1892 :

Milk Stores

Report a business of 288,875,080 quarts of milk. 7,505,440 quarts of cream. 2,388,960 quarts of condensed milk. 5,000 Stores, inspected twice a week from May to November. Inspectors shifted to new districts every 3 weeks.

Fruit Receipts.

Bananas, 3,250,000 bunches. Oranges, 1,900,000 boxes. Apples, 825,000 barrels. Grapes, 3,000,000 kegs, crates and baskets. Small Fruits—Peaches, Pears, Plums and Berries, 5,000,000 crates, barrels and baskets. Pine Apples, 13,000,000. Dried Fruits, 7,860,000 cases, bags and boxes. Nuts, 2,000,000 packages. Total, 37,510,000.

Vegetable Receipts.

Carrots, 185,000 pounds. Beets, 6,750,000 pounds. Cabbage, 31,000,000 pounds. Onions, 11,000,000 pounds. Potatoes, Sweet and Irish, 562,000,000 pounds. Small Vegetables and Eggs, 27,000,000 pounds, (in cases and barrels.) Total, 637,935,000 pounds.

Canned Goods.

Tomatoes, 465,000 cases. Corn, 329,000 cases. Beans, Squash, Asparagus, Spinach, 811,000 cases. Fruits, 930,000 cases. Lobsters, Salmon, Oysters, Sardines, Mackerel, &c., 345,000 cases. Sardines and Meats, 2,750,000 cases. Total, 5,630,000.

Animals Killed in Slaughter Houses.

Cattle, 459,909. Hogs, 1,183,974. Sheep and Lambs, 1,683,000. Calves, 226,065. Poultry, 1,153 carloads.

Meat brought to City.

Poultry, 384,196 packages. Dressed Beef, 150,000 carcasses. Dressed Sheep, 362,468 carcasses. Dressed Hogs, 151,700 carcasses. Dressed Calves, 205,427 carcasses. Fresh Fish, 345,000,000 pounds. Salt and Dried Fish, 55,000,000 pounds.

Dead Animals.

Removed from streets, markets, and slaughter houses during 1892: Horses, 9,005. Calves, 2,958. Sheep, 1,007. Cats and Dogs, 15,965. Dogs from pounds, 7,650. Donkeys, 1. Mules, 6. Asses, 3. Colts, 13. Cows, 83. Bulls and Steers, 29. Hogs, 23. Tons of Fish, 25. Saddles of Venison, 8. Quarters of Beef, 181. Quarters of Veal, 6,162. Quarters of Mutton, 402. Barrels of Beef, 2. Barrels of Poultry, 776. Barrels of Blood, 118. Boxes of Offal, 11,203. Boxes of Fish, 1,690. Boxes of Tenderloins, 3. Barrels of of Guano, 3. Cases of Cheese, 150. Pounds of Bologna, 50. Tons of Beef, 100. Cases of Hams, 4.

PARKS. 51 Parks and Squares. Estimated value in 1893, \$250,000,000. Central Park $\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 862 acres (185 of which are lakes and 400 forests). Expense of Parks in 1893, \$1,096,455. Park Police, 300. Since 1884, the following New Parks have been added: Van Courtlandt, 1,069.65 acres. Bronx, 653 acres. Pelham Bay, 1,740 acres. Crotona, 135.34 acres. St. Mary's, 25.35 acres. Claremont, 38.05. Mosholu Parkway, 80 acres. Bronx and Pelham Parkways, 90 acres. Crotona Parkway, 12 acres. Total, 3,843.39 acres. Cost of these to 1892, had been \$9,897,691.03.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS. 6 Members.

QUARANTINE. Staff of 5 (State Officers).

SANITARIES in Squares and Parks.

SEATS IN PARKS.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE in 1892, 455.8 miles. 5,432 receiving basins. 140 outlets into the Hudson, East and Harlem Rivers. There are some sewers 8 x 16 (in Canal Street), many 7 x 10 feet. Employed for repairs alone 98 men, besides horses, wagons, carts, etc. Cost, \$22,000,000.

STREET CLEANING. In 1696 first appropriation of £20 for street cleaning. In 1893 cost \$2,220,000. (In 1892, \$1,924,707.) There are 1500 sweepers and 500 carts.

STREET SPRINKLING.

VACCINATION. Vaccine supplied by City.

WATER WORKS. Croton Aqueduct and water shed is valued at \$200,000,000. Begun in 1835. Brought the first water in 1842. Completed in 1845. The first Croton Aqueduct cost \$9,000,000. (The old Manhattan Water Works had its reservoir on Chambers Street. The Company was chartered about 1778.) The new Croton Tunnel is 33 miles long, 13.53 ft. x 13.60 ft. The brick in it would make 30 large 14 story office buildings. Opened in 1890. Cost \$19,642,000. Daily capacity, 320,000,000 gallons. Daily capacity of the old Aqueduct is now 75,000,000 gallons. Bronx River pipes, 20,000,000 gallons daily.

A new reservoir is being arranged for on the site of Jerome Park. This makes possible a total reservoir storage capacity of 84,600,000,000 gallons.

At the end of 1892, there were 709.49 miles of water mains laid, 7,425 stop-cocks (20 which are in 48 in. pipe, and 47 in 36 in. pipe), 9,273 hydrants, and 30,286 water-meters. The average daily consumption in 1892 was 163,000,000 gal., and 179,000,000 gal. in 1893.

Total water works receipts for 1893,	\$3,906,034
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Total water works expenses for 1893,	1,380,405
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Net profit,	\$2,525,629
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Water is furnished free to 93 charitable institutions, amounting, if charged, to \$32,606.

Total revenue from Croton water since its introduction in 1842 to Dec. 31, 1893, \$70,454,564.

CITY INTERFERENCE

In Businesses or Events which it requires to be REGISTERED, LICENSED, INSPECTED or RESTRICTED.

Air Shafts.	Alkali Works.
Amusements.	Baby Farms.
Bakeries.	Banks.
Births in 1892, 49,447 (probably only about 5-6 reported).	Bills of Sale.
Boarding Houses.	Boats.
Boiler Inspection.	Breweries.
Bridges, Highway.	Bridges, Railway.
Brokers.	Buildings.
Burials.	
Cabmen (Hackney Coach), income from licenses in 1892, \$3,924.	
Canal Boats.	Cellars.
Cesspools.	Chemical Works.
Chimneys.	Cisterns.
Clothes-poles.	Coffee.
Common Lodging Houses, 118 in 1892.	
Cows.	Dairies.
Dams.	Dancing Rooms.
Dead Animals.	
Deaths in 1892, 44,329.	Death rate, 24.26 per 1000 of population.
Deeds.	Dentists.
Distilleries.	Divorces.
Dogs in 1892, 6,952.	Income from licenses and dog pounds, \$10,492.
Druggists.	Electors.
Elections.	Electric Works.

Elevators.

Endowed Charities.

Endowed Schools.

Engineers.

Explosive Works.

Factories, 25,399, employing over $\frac{1}{3}$ of a million daily,
and producing annually products worth \$765,000,000.

Fences.

Fertilizers.

Fish Curing.

Fisheries.

Fire Escapes.

Foods.

Fowls.

Friendly Societies.

Fruit in 1892, 2,322,821 pounds of fruit and food seized and sent to offal dock.

Game Dealers.

Gas Meters.

Gas Works.

Goats.

Grain.

Gun-barrels.

Hogs.

Heating and Power Plants.

Hotels.

House Numbering, begun in 1793.

Insurance.

Junk Dealers, income from licenses in 1892, \$3,642.50.

Lawyers, about 6,000.

Limited Companies.

Lumber.

Manure Vaults.

Marriages in 1892, 16,001.

Meat. In 1892, 2,862,244 pounds of meat and fish seized and sent to offal dock.

Merchant Shipping.

Merchant Vessels.

Midwifery.

Milk Stores, 5,000 in 1892. 157 arrested and convicted for adulteration.

Music Halls.

Naturalization.

Newspapers. 43 dailies, 221 weeklies, 48 bi-weeklies.

First paper was published in 1775. *Sun* founded in 1833; *Herald*, 1835; *Tribune*, 1841; *Times*, 1851; *World*, 1860.

Notaries.

Omnibuses (Stage Coaches). In 1892, income from licenses, \$1,000.

Patent Medicines.

- Pawn Brokers. In 1892, income from licenses, \$64,000.
- Peddlers.
- Periodicals. 394 monthlies, 14 bi-monthlies, 21 quarterlies.
- Physicians. Pharmacists.
- Pigeons.
- Places of Worship. 600 buildings, valued with land and foundations at \$75,000,000. Seating capacity, 300,000.
- Plate Dealers. Plays.
- Plumbing. Print Works.
- Privy Vaults. Post Office Depredations.
- Rabbits. Railways.
- Real Estate Sales. In 1892, income from tax on, \$22,500.
- Restaurants. Roof-tanks.
- Saloons. Schools of Anatomy.
- Seamen. Sewer-pipes.
- Second-Hand Stores. In 1892, income from licenses, \$3,337.50.
- Ships. Skylights.
- Slaughter Houses. In 1892, 81.
- Slop-sinks.
- Stables. 60,000 horses, 500 tons of manure daily.
- Street Railways. In 1892, income from franchises, \$150,710.76.
- Steamboats. Surgeons.
- Tea. Tenement Houses.
- Theatre and Concert licenses, \$43,800 in 1892. All given to charity.
- Tobacconists. Tug Boats, over 400 in 1891.
- Urinals.
- Vaccinations. In 1892, 139,805 persons vaccinated by Health Department.
- Vivisection Laboratories.
- Weights and Measures.
- Wells.

SEMI-SOCIALISM.

Besides the enterprises owned and conducted by the City, and besides the businesses in which it interferes by requiring license, inspection, there is a large class of enterprises which are pioneers in the direction of municipal undertaking. These are to be found in every country which has reached the enlightened stage. In New York City, the following are a few of those which belong to this class :

333 CLUBS, with over 100,000 members.

100 SECRET and MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

48 COLLEGES and Seminaries.

21 DAY NURSERIES. 74 DISPENSARIES.

64 HOSPITALS. 55 LIBRARIES.

515 CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS with their Mission Stations, in all 600 *Church Buildings*, valued with land and foundations at \$75,000,000. Seating capacity of 300,000.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY (founded in 1816) has published over 56,000,000 copies of the Bible in 80 different languages and dialects, and has had receipts amounting to about \$26,000,000. Its building is worth about \$500,000.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION owns its building which cost \$500,000. It has 14 branches with much property.

NEW YORK CITY MISSION & TRACT SOCIETY maintains many churches, libraries, missions, gymnasiums, and Sunday schools.

60 MISSION SOCIETIES.

30 ASYLUMS for orphans and destitute children.

15 ASYLUMS for the blind, insane, deaf, and crippled.

20 HOMES for the aged.

60 OTHER ASYLUMS AND HOMES for the poor and friendless.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY maintains 22 industrial and 9 night schools, keeps open 6 lodging houses, and has over 37,000 children yearly under its charge. Spends \$400,000.

20 CEMETERIES and 1 CREMATORY.

THE CITY SHOULD OWN

And manage the following public enterprises which are now monopolies operated from the point of view of private and corporate interests :

- 5 Elevated Railways, 33 miles.
- 42 Street Railways.
- 38 Ferry Lines.
- 7 Gas Light Plants and Systems.
- 6 Electric Light Plants and Systems.
- And many Productive undertakings.

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD OWN

Several other types of businesses which have their greatest strongholds in New York and from which the community there suffers as a whole inconceivably :

- 47 National Banks. Capital \$50,000,000.
- 47 State Banks. Capital \$18,000,000.
- 27 Savings Banks. Deposits \$325,000,000, from 800,000 depositors.
- 19 Trust Companies. Capital \$20,000,000.
- Railways, 4 entering the City, and 23 serving it directly.
- Telegraph.
- Telephone.

These remarks do not mean that these businesses under private management have not been of great benefit to the public, only that they would be of incalculably greater good to that public were they owned by it and run for it at cost, instead, as now, of being conducted on the principle of "all the traffic will bear" and "all the public will tolerate."

UNITED STATES.

AREA, 2,969,000 sq. mi., excluding Alaska.

POPULATION, 62,622,250 in 1890, excluding Alaska. Foreign born, 9,249,547.

DEFENSE OF NATION.

ARMY, Regular, in 1893, total 28,148.

Officers, 2,156. Men, 25,992.

Forts cost in 1893, \$2,734,276,

Expense of Army in 1893, \$49,641,773.

MILITIA in 1893, total 112,190.

Officers, 9,278. Men, 102,912.

Armories in the large cities.

Armory Boards.

(Expense included under Army.)

NAVY in 1893, total 10,450.

Battle Ships, 6.

Port Defense Ships, 17.

Cruisers, 41.

Torpedo Boats, 3.

Total War Vessels, 67.

(Also over 60 other minor vessels.)

Expense of Navy in 1893, \$30,136,084.

NAVAL RESERVE, 2,456 men.

The first steam frigate in the world, *The Fulton*, was built by a Congressional appropriation of \$320,000 under Robert Fulton's supervision in 1814.

FINANCE AND PROPERTY.

(Banks, National, all private, 3,773 in 1892. Liabilities, \$3,510,500,000.)

(Banks, State, all private.)

(Banks, Saving, all private. Number of State and Savings Banks in 1892, 5,579. Capital Stock of both, \$386,394,845. Deposits at end of 1892, \$2,911,594,571.)

COINAGE. In 1893 the total silver coined was \$43,-685,178. (In 1892 there was \$51,792,977, and in 1891, \$63,611,158.) Revenue from the Mints in 1893, \$2,349,471.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT (Foreign Revenue). Receipts in 1893, \$203,355,017.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT. Receipts in 1893, \$161,027,624.

NOTE ISSUE, under control of the National Government. On June 30, 1894 :

Total Government paper in circulation, \$602,000,000.

Total National Bank notes in circulation, \$207,000,000.

There have been issued in all :

U. S. Notes (Greenbacks).....	\$2,651,261,808	since 1862.
Silver Certificates.....	979,180,000	“ 1878.
Treasury Notes.....	251,012,137	“ 1890.
National Bank Notes.....	1,831,932,755	“ 1863.
Gold Certificates.....	1,501,054,300	“ 1863.

Total paper issue, \$7,214,441,000

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS (a Government provision for Exchange). See DISTRIBUTION, P. O. Service.

TAX COLLECTING by State Governments.

TREASURY DEPARTMENTS, National, State, and Municipal.

LOANS. New York State has for many years loaned money to farmers.

BUILDINGS for National, State, and Municipal offices in every part of the Union.

DEBT, NATIONAL, in 1893, \$1,545,985,686.

DEBTS, STATE, in 1890, \$1,135,351,871.

LAND, PUBLIC, in 1893 the total U. S. Lands of all sorts were 1,815,424,388 acres (including Alaska).

School lands in North Western United States have a fixed value put on them and can only be leased till they reach this. They are then to be sold.

Savannah, Ga., buys agricultural suburban land by the acre and sells or leases it in lots to citizens for homes.

Indian Reservations, June 30, 1892, were 144,496 sq. mi. Indian population then was 248,340. (June 30, 1880, the Reservations were 241,800 sq. mi., and the Indian population 255,327.)

Massachusetts has a regular annual report from the Trustees of Public Reservations who care for her Public Parks, Parade and Training Grounds, Shores, &c., thousands of acres in all.

In very numerous ways the National enterprises are duplicated in each of the 47 States; *e. g.*, in the departments of Law and Order, Relief and Charities, Sanitation and Safety, Distribution, &c. So again in cities, *i. e.*, under Municipal enterprises.

DISTRIBUTION.

ROADS, first-class, 260,100 mi. in 1890. Innumerable miles of turnpike roads.

STREETS in the thousands of towns and cities. (See, for example, map of New York.)

(Street Railways are nearly all yet under private ownership. A few towns own this form of transit. In 1893 there were altogether 469 Electric Street Railways, covering 5,456 mi., and using 7,769 motor cars. Capital stock \$205,870,000.)

STREET LIGHTING.

MUNICIPAL GAS WORKS. In the fiscal years ending Dec. 31, 1891 and the middle of 1892, the following cities in the United States made and sold gas :

Name of City.	Beginning of City Ownership.	Price per 1000 cu. ft.
Philadelphia,	1841	\$1.50
Richmond, Va.,	1852	1.50
Alexandria, Va.,	1853	1.44
Henderson, Ky.,	1867	1.25
Wheeling, W. Va.,	1870	.75

Bellefontaine, O.,	1873	1.00
Danville, Va.,	1876	1.50
Charlottesville, Va.,	1876	1.50
Hamilton, O.,	1890	1.00
Fredericksburg, Va.,	1891	1.50

Col. Augustus Jacobson said before the Sunset Club of Chicago in 1891 that there were in the world then 500 gas plants owned by municipalities, only 10 of them in the United States. Abroad municipal ownership in gas is as common as in water-works.

Mr. Keeler says, the average price of gas in England is 71 c. a 1000 cu. ft.; on the Continent, \$1.20; by private companies in the United States, \$1.75; in ten cities under municipal ownership in the United States, \$1.08. It averages much cheaper under public management and is always better quality.

Let us note the general result in two American cities:

(1) *Wheeling, W. Va.* The City bought the gas plant in 1868 at a cost of \$176,000. The price of gas was \$2.50 per 1000 cu. ft. Since then the debt has been paid and the works have been rebuilt out of the profits. Not only this, but the plant is now worth \$500,000, and there is a handsome surplus on hand. In 1888 (with the price of gas at 75 c.), the Department lighted free the streets, markets, school-houses, engine-houses, city-hall, public buildings, hospitals, orphan's home, and Y. M. C. A. rooms, besides turning into the City treasury \$27,166 net cash! Its 75 c. rate is the lowest in the United States, and for the reason that its works are modern, that it is out of debt, has no stock and is owned by the City.

(2) *New York City.* Observe the following figures regarding the work of the New York Gas Company, the oldest of the seven corporations now supplying the City:

Date.	Cost to Company.	Cost to Consumers.	Dividends, %
1875	\$1.20	\$2.50	35
1876	1.13	2.50	15
1881	.70	2.25	22
1882	.70	2.25	25
1883	.70	2.25	25
1884	.66	2.25	25

The *New York Times* said: "On an investment of \$720,000 in 1823 the stockholders of the N. Y. Gas Company have received \$22,171,336, (according to expert Yalden), or dividends at 47.6% during 62 years, and all the while the plant was growing. In 1871 it was valued at \$4,000,000. In 1883 it was assessed at only \$61,430, (!) yet was paying dividends of over 40% on the actual investment."

It is easy to see why "the people cannot manage these things!!!"

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC WORKS. The first municipal electric plants were established in 1887. In Dec., 1892, 125 cities in the United States owned and operated such plants. Among them are: Aurora, Ill., Bay City, Mich., Hannibal, Mo., Little Rock, Ark., Michigan City, Ind., Topeka, Kan., and Chicago, Ill. A careful analysis of reports made by 23 cities operating their own plants makes the average cost per arc-light of 2000 candle-power \$53.04 per year. If to this be added 12% for interest on the starting capital and for depreciation of works (\$33.60 per light), the cost per year would reach \$86.64, at the utmost. The same analysis of reports from 29 private companies shows an average of \$106.01 for the same service, viz: per arc-light of 2000 candle-power yearly. New York City is paying \$146 to \$164 a year.

STAGE COACHES, in regions not reached by railways. EXPRESS SERVICE by stages, otherwise in the hands of private companies.

(Railways all under private ownership. Principal figures given for comparison.)

1,800 Corporations managed by about 40 associations. Up to Dec. 31, 1893:

There were 176,461 miles.	
Cost set down at.....	\$10,506,235,410
(Includes Stock and Debt.)	
Receipts (earnings).....	1,220,751,874
Receipts (other income).....	149,649,615
Total receipts.....	\$1,370,401,489
Expenses (operating).....	827,921,299
Profits (total).....	542,480,190
Paid for Interest, Rents, &c.....	431,422,156
Profits, surplus.....	112,058,034

Employees, 873,602 (increase of 52,187 over 1892).

Employees in United States per 100 miles of railway, 495; in Germany, 1,316; in Austria-Hungary, 1,074.

Employees killed, 2,727.

Employees injured, 31,729.

Others killed, 4,320 ; injured, 5,435.

One out of every 320 employees was killed.

One out of every 28 employees was injured.

U. S. Railways carried in 1892, 575,770,000 passengers, and killed 7,047 and injured 37,164 (including employees).

German Railways carried in 1892, 464,013,000, and killed 726 and injured 2,452.

U. S. Railways kill or injure 3.3 times as many passengers and 6.2 times as many employees as Germany, Austria-Hungary, and India combined. WHY? Answer : lack of hands, caused by greed for dividends, and expensive management. (See L. A. Stockwell, Government Ownership of Railroads ; also Statesman's Yearbook, 1894)

EXPENSIVE MANAGEMENT. The railways of the United States are capitalized to have cost \$10,506,235,410, or about \$60,000 per mi. Experts say this is far above the truth. Ex-Governor Larabee of Iowa in his great work, "The Railroad Question" (p. 187), says: "It is safe to say that \$25,000 a mile is a liberal estimate of the average cost of American railroads." In 1893 there were 176,461 miles of railway in the United States. At \$25,000 a mile, this cost \$4,411,525,000. Add to this, \$301,400,000 for the cost of 30,140* locomotives at \$10,000 each, \$80,000,000 for the cost of 26,820† passenger cars, \$400,000,000 for the cost of 1,000,000‡ freight cars, and we have a total of \$5,191,925,000 (a sum probably far too large, but which in so lame a case as the one in hand, we can generously allow.)

Mr. C. Wood Davis, another expert, has given us an estimate of the useless expenses which could be saved under Government ownership :

From consolidation of depots and staffs.....	\$20,000,000
From exclusive use of shortest routes	25,000,000
In Attorney's fees and legal expenses.....	12,000,000
Saved on free passes	30,000,000
From abrogation of commission evil.....	20,000,000
By dispensing with high-priced managers, &c.....	4,000,000
By disbanding traffic associations.....	4,000,000
By dispensing with presidents, &c.....	25,000,000
By abolishing all but local office solicitors.....	15,000,000
Avoiding 5-7 of the advertising account.....	5,000,000
Total saving yearly.....	\$160,000,000

*In 1892 there were in U. S. 35,281 locomotives.

†In 1892 there were in U. S. 24,881 passenger cars, and 7,900 baggage and mail cars.

‡In 1892 there were 1,168,849 freight cars.

In 1893 the gross railway income was	1,370,401,489
In 1893 the operating expenses were	827,921,299
Profits.....	<u>\$542,480,190</u>
Add to this the amount saved.....	<u>160,000,000</u>
	\$702,480,190

We have left a vast income which would belong to the people themselves, if they were wise enough to see that they should attend to their own business. Under Government ownership the fare from New York to Chicago would not exceed \$2.50, and to San Francisco, \$10. Moreover, in a short time, freight could be carried free.

In 1894 there were in the United States 43,000 miles of railway in receivers' hands. Hence these are already run by the Government. They include some of the largest systems of roads in the country. *But*, the U. S. officers are carrying them on for the benefit of the non-producing stockholders who elected incompetent managers. Thus we have the spectacle of the whole people (in the person of the General Government) conducting business for the well-to-do owners and handing them over profits made out of the people by the people's-paid officials!!!

RIVERS, NAVIGABLE and CANALS, 51,800 mi.
(Expense under Harbors.) The Erie Canal was built
1816-25.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

HARBORS. Improvement in 1893, \$22,068,218.

WHARVES and PIERS. FERRIES, Boston has for years owned the Ferries to East Boston.

VIADUCTS. In Cleveland, Baltimore, &c.

BRIDGES. On roads over all rivers, &c. Brooklyn and other great bridges.

BRIDGE ENGINEERS for cities, towns and states.

SURVEYORS. National, State, and Municipal.

POSTAL SERVICE. (Report for June 30, 1893.)

Number of offices, 68,403.

Delivery offices, 610.

Receipts, \$75,896,933. Expenses, \$81,074,105. Deficit, \$5,177,172. This deficit arises from the fact that Government matter is all carried free. Moreover, the

United States has more offices per 1,000 people than any other land. Were the Government matter reckoned in there would really be a considerable profit in the Postal Department.

Domestic Money Orders issued,	-	\$127,576,433
International Money Orders issued,	-	16,341,827
Postal Notes issued,	- -	12,903,076
Total Money Exchange,	-	<u>\$156,821,348</u>
Receipts from Special Delivery Stamps,		\$337,569
Messengers' Fees for special delivery,	-	<u>256,592</u>
Profit on special delivery,	-	\$80,977
Employees in Railway Mail Service,	-	6,645
Employees in U. S. Postal Service,	-	229,439
Employees in N. Y. City Postal Service,	-	2,873
Postmasters' Salaries yearly,	- -	\$16,000,000
Clerks' Salaries yearly,	- - -	9,700,000

Up to 1845 the postage for one letter under 30 miles was $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; over 30 and under 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 and under 150 miles, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; over 150 and under 400 miles, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. In 1845 the rate was lowered to 5 cents for less and 10 cents for over 300 miles. In 1851 letter postage was lowered to 3 cents. In 1883 letter postage was again lowered to 2 cents. It will yet be $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

(Telegraph. The Western Union Telegraph Co. has a monopoly. In 1893, number of Offices 21,078. Length of line 189,936 miles, and of wire 769,201 miles. Receipts, \$24,978,442. Expenses, \$17,482,405. Profits, \$7,496,037.

The New York Mutual Telegraph Co. has 1200 Offices, 8,000 miles of line, with 60,000 miles of wire. Capital Stock, \$2,500,000. It is leased and operated by the Western Union Co.

The total miles of line in the United States is 210,000. There is a small amount of Government and some private lines, of which the figures are not known.

Number of Messages sent, 66,591,858.)

(Telephone. In 1892 the total length of wire for all companies was 440,750 miles. The Bell Telephone Co. has 812 exchanges, 539 branch offices, 232,150 subscribers, 307,748 miles of wire,

and 9,969 employees. Total earnings were \$5,100,887. Total expenses, \$1,689,212. Profits (net), \$3,411,675. Total capital, \$17,500,000. Total dividends paid, \$2,919,090.

The Long Distance Telephone has a capital of \$5,000,000.

In Telephone privileges and prices the United States compare very unfavorably with some other countries.)

MARKETS owned by many cities. They produce large revenues.

EDUCATION.

ARGICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. Cost in 1893, \$3,233,061.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

ART GALLERIES.

BAND CONCERTS in parks of numerous cities.

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

BOOKS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CELEBRATIONS AND PARADES.

CENSUS BUREAUS. CLOCKS, TOWN.

(Churches. In the United States the Church is in no way connected with the State, except that it is favored by being exempt from taxation. However, all churches are semi-socialistic institutions. In 1893 the number of churches was 165,177, their value was \$679,030,139, and the membership was 20,612,806.)

COAST SURVEYS. EDUCATIONAL BUREAUS.

ENGRAVING BUREAU at Washington. Employees in 1894, 1,350.

ETHNOLOGICAL BUREAU.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

EXPOSITIONS AND FAIRS. *E. g.*, The World's Columbian Exposition, State Fairs, &c.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

LIBRARIES, PUBLIC. In 1893 there were 3,804, with over 1,000 volumes each. Total number of volumes

was 31,167,354. From 1885 to 1891 the increase in the number of libraries was 27.35 %, and the increase in the number of volumes was 66 %. There are now 50 volumes for every 100 of population. In 1850 there were about 694 public libraries in the United States with 2,201,632 volumes. (To illustrate by the socialized educational facilities of a single city, St. Louis, Mo., has 14 libraries, 106 public schools, 78 parochial schools, 97 school buildings, and 32 colleges and institutions.)

METEOROLOGICAL BUREAUS.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES.

MUSEUMS.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

NEWSPAPERS. The *New York City Record*, &c.

OBSERVATORIES. PRINTING.

READING ROOMS.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC. In 1892 the number of children, 5 to 18 years of age, was 19,192,894; number enrolled in public schools, 13,203,786; and the number of teachers, 374,431. The average duration of schools was 137.1 days.

KINDERGARTEN in 1891-2 (including private), 1,001; teachers, 2,242; pupils, 50,423.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS in 1890 had 362,008 teachers, and 12,723,331 pupils. In additional primary schools there were 2,960 teachers, and 64,478 pupils. In Parochial primary schools there were 16,150 teachers, and 799,602 pupils.

SECONDARY (Public High Schools) in 1890 numbered 2,526, with 9,120 teachers, and 202,963 pupils.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (of liberal arts) in 1890 numbered 415; teachers, 7,623; and students, 94,892. 36 of these are endowed with national land grants.

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN 165, with 2,815 teachers, and 24,611 students.

NORMAL SCHOOLS in 1892 numbered 139, with 1,578 teachers, and 40,214 students. In 1890 the value of special Normal School property was \$10,552,744.

LAW SCHOOLS in 1890 numbered 54, with 507 professors, and 6,073 students.

MEDICAL, DENTAL, &C., SCHOOLS in 1890 numbered 228, teachers 3,987, and students 24,242. This included 36 schools for Trained Nurses, with 319 teachers, and 1,552 students.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES 145 in 1890, with 854 professors, and 7,729 students.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in 1890 had 14,846 pupils.

INDIAN SCHOOLS in 1890 numbered 256, with 12,232 pupils. Cost \$1,600,313.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOOLS, a new and promising field.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES in many States.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTES in 1890 numbered 27, with 447 instructors, and 3,584 students.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in 36 city public schools, and in many schools for colored pupils (reaching over 12,400 colored children).

MILITARY SCHOOL at West Point, has 300 cadets. Cost in 1893, \$428,917.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL at Annapolis, has 336 marines.

BLIND SCHOOLS. In 1890 there were 33 public, having 438 teachers, and 3,215 pupils.

DEAF AND DUMB. In 1890 there were 61 public, having 763 teachers, and 10,799 pupils.

EXPENSE. The general Government expended in 1892, \$155,980,800. (In 1890, \$143,110,218.) In 1892, the cost per year per pupil was \$17.22, and 12.9 cents per day.

In 1890 there were 224,839 school houses. The value of school property was estimated at \$342,876,492.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS in parks of great cities.
ZOOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

In enterprises of production the United States, as a Government, has undertaken very little.

DISTILLERIES and the sale of liquors in South Carolina.

FARMING has been undertaken by some cities for one or another motive. *E. g.*, Worcester, Mass.

FISH COMMISSIONS for encouragement of fish culture and for biographical research.

IRRIGATION in Colorado and other Western regions.
(See also Gas and Electricity under Distribution, and Water Works under Sanitation and Safety.)

MEANS PRODUCTION.

DRY DOCK. The U. S. Dry Dock in Brooklyn cost over \$2,000,000. and has no equal in the world.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

FOUNDRIES in the Ship Yards, &c.

ROPE WALKS (manufacture of ropes) in the Navy Yards.

SHIP BUILDING. The new cruisers, Cincinnati and Raleigh, are Government built throughout. So were the old Merrimac, Portsmouth, &c. The Navy Yard in Brooklyn employs over 2,000 men. The Government property there covers 144 acres and has $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile water front.

LAW AND ORDER.

ACCOUNTS COMMISSIONERS in City and State employ.

AMBASSADORS. Cost of Consular and Diplomatic service in 1893, \$1,604,312. There were over 148 such representatives abroad.

APPORTIONING BOARDS for townships, cities, states and nation.

APPRAISING COMMISSIONERS for same.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

ARBITRATION COMMISSIONERS in various states.

ASSAYING OFFICERS, national and state.

ASSESSING BOARDS for every municipality.

ATTORNEYS, U. S. District. In 1893, 74.

AUDITING BOARDS in every town, &c.

BANKRUPT REGISTRY—a very important feature.

It makes a transition phase between individualism and collectivism. In our age the Government is the *Receiver* with the expectation of passing the business back to individuals after settlement.

CITY CHAMBERLAINS.

CIVIL REGISTRATION.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARDS. Salaries of the Federal civil service list (of which this Board has some oversight) are \$60,000,000.

COMPTROLLERS. CONSULS.

COPYRIGHT BUREAU at Washington, D. C.

CORONERS in all countries.

CORPORATION COUNSELS for large city governments.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

National:

Supreme, U. S. 9 judges; salaries \$10,500 and \$10,000 each.

Circuit, U. S. 19 judges over 9 circuits; salaries \$6,000 each.

Claims, U. S. 11 chief and 63 other judges; salaries \$5,000 each.

National expenditure in Department of Justice in 1893, \$7,890,751.

State and City :

Oyer and Terminer.	District.
General Sessions.	Arbitration.
Superior.	Military.
Common Pleas.	Commercial.
Surrogate.	Commissions.

CUSTOMS COLLECTING in 1893 cost \$6,756,791.

DOCK BOARDS in large sea-port towns.

ELECTIONS BUREAUS.

JURY COMMISSIONERS in every circuit and district court.

JURIES, GRAND, for same.

JURIES, PETIT, for same.

LABOR BUREAU, a Department at Washington, and of the greatest importance. Efficiently managed by Chief Carroll D. Wright.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES :

National : Senate, 88 members ; House, 356.

State : type of the National reproduced in 44 States.

Municipal or Aldermanic Councils in all cities.

MARRIAGES conducted on a civil basis by legally qualified magistrates or clergymen.

MARSHALS, U. S. District. 74 in 1893.

MINISTERS, FOREIGN. See under Ambassadors.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE EXAMINING BOARDS.

One of the most important social factors. The best method of filling offices and preventing corruption.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

PATENT OFFICE at Washington. In 1893 there were 45,936 applications, and 25,356 patents were granted. Receipts, \$1,288,809. Expenses, \$1,139,715. Profits, \$149,094. From 1837 to 1893 there were 872,995 applications, 500,543 patents issued, and a net profit of \$5,456,454.

PILOT BOARDS.

PORT WARDENS.

POLICE in all cities—complex systems for the enforcement of laws.

POUNDS, town prisons for stray animals.

PRISONS:

Police Stations. Jails.

Houses of Juvenile Correction at the end of 1893 had 14,846 inmates.

Reformatories.

Penitentiaries in 1890 had 45,233 convicts. Of these 30,546 were white, 14,687 colored, and 1,791 were women. Of the whites 12,842 were native, 7,267 foreign, and 8,331 half-foreign.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONS. A National and also a State Department.

REGISTRARS OF DEEDS in all county seats.

REVENUE CUTTERS. RIVER COMMISSIONS.

SECRET SERVICE.

SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS for towns and states.

STATE DEPARTMENT, U. S. Cost in 1893, \$2,138,953.

SUBWAY COMMISSIONERS.

TREASURY, U. S. Salaries of Government officers in 1893, \$7,364,536.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

The details of this division would fill many volumes. Every well organized township, town, city, county, or state has numerous provisions for relief of those who are unable to stand the strains of individualistic society, *i. e.*, of a social order based on the *laissez faire* theory.

CHARITY BUREAUS innumerable.

DISPENSARIES innumerable.

HOMES for :

ORPHANS.

IDIOTS.

SAILORS.

SOLDIERS.

27 National and State Homes for Soldiers and Volunteers.

HOSPITALS :

GENERAL.

EPIDEMIC.

INFANT.

INSANE.

MILITARY.

MARINE.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT. In 1892, \$11,150,578 were spent through 66 Indian agencies.

LEPER FARM. One at New Orleans.

LIFE SAVING. 244 Stations. Cost in 1893, \$1,231,893.

LIGHT HOUSES in 1893, 1,312; 39 light-ships; 303 signals; 4,491 buoys; 1,808 post-lights; 40 steam-tenders, &c.; 3,463 employees.

PENSION DEPARTMENT. In 1893 there were granted \$159,357,558 to 966,012 pensioners.

POOR HOUSES. In 1890 the total indoor paupers were 73,045, of which 40,741 were males, and 32,304 females. The total outdoor paupers reported were 24,220 (probably far too low). Expense of Poor Houses, \$2,409,445.

SIGNAL CORPS, a National Department.

UNEMPLOYED, WORK FOR. Ohio has a Public Employment Bureau—Act of May 6, 1890. Head offices at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo. Up to Jan. 1, 1893, they had filled 38,352 positions out of 81,464 total applications. (See Ohio Labor Bureau Reports.) (Compare New Zealand, France, Germany, and Switzerland.)

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

BATHS, PUBLIC, in many cities.

CATS in Postal Service. Something over 300 cats are kept in about 50 of the leading post offices. They protect the mail in cellars, &c., from rats and mice. Each postmaster is allowed from \$8 to \$40 per year for the keep of his feline staff.*

CEMETERIES. There are 79 National cemeteries and innumerable municipal ones.

DRINKING FOUNTS AND TROUGHS in town and country.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. See under Distribution.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH in connection with Fire Departments.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS in every city and town.

FORESTRY. There are Forest Commissions and Bureaus in New York, Colorado, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Ohio. Arbor Day is observed in 42 states. The President has Forest Reservation power.

FOUNTAINS for beautifying parks and squares in many cities.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE GATHERING. A municipal undertaking in all cities.

GAS LIGHTING. See under Distribution.

HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, state and municipal.

[FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.]

*One of the most amusing letters ever received at the Post Office Department in Washington came from the Post Office in St. Paul, Minn. It is an appeal for an increase in the fund allowed for the sustenance of the office cat, and is a record of the efficiency of the aforesaid cat, made out as carefully and as conscientiously as the record of any clerk or carrier in the office. The petition is as follows:

Post Office, St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 21, 1894.

Respectfully referred to P. O'Brien, Assistant Postmaster,
for consideration:

Is it possible, in making your estimates and allowances for 1895, to secure ten-dollars "cat fund"? Five dollars, as at present, is not enough, as the following figures show:

PARKS, national, state, and town—everywhere.

PHYSICIANS FOR THE CITY, included in Health Department.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

PLAY GROUNDS in some towns and cities—though far too few.

QUARANTINE at sea-ports.

SANITARIES in places much frequented by the public.

SEATS IN PARKS.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, always built and managed by municipal authorities. Also certain great State undertakings in draining large areas.

STREET CLEANING, a strictly municipal business, but often contracted.

STREET SPRINKLING, often municipal, often not.

VACCINATION AND VACCINE, done and supplied by some Boards of Health.

WATER-WORKS. On July 1, 1891 :

Total number in U. S. 2,037.

Cities, towns, &c., supplied 2,187.

Population served 22,814,061.

(About 36% of population.)

Estimated cost of all \$543,000,000.

In 1800 there were but 16 towns having water-works.

Boston water-works, under company ownership, dates

The cat ought to have one pint of milk a day—equals 365 pints. The price in Winter is 6 cents per quart, and 5 cents in Summer. This would make the exact cost \$10.04. When the kitten harvest is on, more milk ought to be given, so above estimate is not exorbitant. Kittens ought to be kept until well able to set up house-keeping on their own account, as an incentive for their mother to keep up her rat-killing. Our cat the past two months has killed not less than 125 rats, the two highest runs being 9 and 7, which, you will admit, were both good nights' work. Of course, she and her two kittens could not eat all these, but it shows what a good working cat can do when she has the proper incentives.

WILLIAM J. WORK, Night Clerk.

from 1652. Bethlehem, Pa., comes next, 1761. In 1850 there were but 83 plants. In 1880 only 598. In 1890 there were 1,878.

Under public ownership 878 or 43.1%.

Under private ownership 1,159 or 56.9%.

In 1800 the municipally-owned water-works were but 6.3% while the Company-owned were 93.7% of the 16 plants then built. Now 43.1% are public works, and these supply 66.2% of the 22,814,061 people supplied.

Of the 10 largest cities in the United States, all but San Francisco and New Orleans own their Water-Works. 83 private plants have become public; only 17 public ones have become private. These latter have all occurred since 1878, and have been occasioned by hard times and heavy city burdens, mostly at the South. New Orleans is the only large city (242,039) among the number. Hoboken, N. J., (43,648) and Peoria, Ill., (41,024) are next. None of the others are above 21,000, and most of them are mere towns. 6,177,184 population are represented by the changes from private to public ownership, while but 429,090 population are represented by change from public to private.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

In Businesses, Affairs or Events which it requires shall be REGISTERED, LICENSED or INSPECTED.

See the list under *New York City*, headed *City Interference*, and the following additional:

Asphalt Factories.	Asylums.
Banks.	Bird Stores.
Blacking Factories.	Blacksmith Shops.
Boiler Factories.	Bone Yards.
Box Factories.	Butcher Shops.
Candy Factories.	Carpenter Shops.
Cattle Yards.	Cheese Factories.
Cigar Factories.	Clothing Factories.

Clothes Cleaning.	Coal Yards.
Cold Storage.	Copyrights.
Drug Mills.	Dumps for Garbage.
Dye Works.	Dynamos.
Electric Lamps.	Elevator Factorics.
Excavations.	Fat Rendering.
Ferries.	Fish Markets.
Foundries.	Fur Dressing.
Gaming Houses.	Gas Engines.
Gas Stoves.	Grease Works.
Grocery Stores.	Gut Cleaning.
Hat Stores.	Hair Picking.
Hide Cellars.	Hide Cleaning.
Hospitals.	Hunting.
Ice Factories.	Iron Works.
Kindling-wood Factories.	Laundries.
Leather Factories.	Lime-kilns.
Locomotives.	Lotteries.
Machine Shops.	Markets.
Matches.	Mattress Factories.
Mines.	Molding Mills.
Newsboys.	Offal Docks.
Offal Wagons.	Oil Works.
Oyster Saloons.	Passports.
Patents.	Piano Factories.
Piano Playing.	Pickle Factories.
Piers.	Planing Mills.
Playing Card Makers.	Ponds of Water.
Printing Houses.	Rag Shops.
Railway Depots.	Rubber Goods Factories.
Sausage Works.	Saw Mills,
Schools.	Silk Works.
Smelting Works.	Spice Mills.
Smoke Houses.	Steam Engines.
Soap Factories.	Stone Yards.
Steam Heating Pipes.	Storage Warehouses.
Trade Marks,	

UNITED KINGDOM.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND)

AREA, 120,973 sq. mi. POPULATION, 38,104,973 in 1891.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman (in his "Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century") says: "In Great Britain the State is by far the greatest employer of labor and also the greatest consumer." It is also indirectly a great employer and consumer, in this way. There must always be a vast multitude engaged in supplying food, clothes, boots, coal, iron, brass, implements, &c., for the Government servants (national and municipal, in the army, navy, militia, civil service, &c.)

DEFENSE OF NATION.

ARMY, Regular, on March 1st, 1894, total 154,442.

Officers, 7,497. Men 146,945.

Forts numerous.

Expense of Army for 1894, £20,750,651. (Includes Militia and Pensions.)

MILITIA on March 1st, 1894, total 495,057.

NAVY in 1893, 76,700.

Battle Ships, 45. Port Defense Ships, 18.

Cruisers, 287. Torpedo Boats, 136.

Total War Vessels, 486.

Expense of Navy in 1884, £15,267,674.

FINANCE.

(Banks, Private. Of 138 London Joint-Stock Banks reporting in 1893, the average dividend for their last business year was 11%.)

BANKS, SAVINGS: in all Money Order Post Offices.

These have been very successful. They were founded 1861. From then till 1890 there had been 113,000,000

deposits amounting to £285,000,000 (or \$1,387,950,000). There had been over 15,000,000 accounts opened and 10,000,000 closed. At the end of 1890 there were nearly 5,000,000 depositors, and £67,000,000 (or \$326,290,000) deposited. The total cost of management had been £326,394 (or \$1,589,538). Since 1876 there has annually been paid over to the Exchequer sums which make a total now of about £1,500,000 (or \$7,305,000). There is now still a surplus (over liabilities) of £1,730,000 (or \$8,425,100) for the Government.

COINAGE. Royal Mint issue from 1870 up to Dec. 31st, 1892, £111,298,918.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT (Foreign Revenue).

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTE ISSUE. Monopoly by Bank of England under Government control.

TAX COLLECTING DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTION.

ROADS, 118,000 mi. in 1890.

STREETS. Municipal property in all the hundreds of cities.

STREET RAILWAYS. In 1890 29 cities in England and 3 in Scotland owned their street railways. Among them are Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, and lately London has purchased 21 mi. and proposes to buy more.

(Street Railways under private ownership, 960 mi. in 1893. Cost £13,708,519. Receipts in 1893, £3,606,095. Expenses, £2,837,446. Profits, £768,649. This and much more would be saved to the cities if they owned their own equipment.)

STREET LIGHTING. 162 cities and towns in England, Wales, and Scotland owned and operated their

gas plants in 1890. Many of them also own their electric plants. The list and the price paid for gas is as follows :

ENGLAND AND WALES :

<i>City.</i>	Cost per 1000 cu. ft.	<i>City.</i>	Cost per 1000 cu. ft.
Aberavon.	\$.95	Darwen.....	\$.78
Ashton in-Makerfield....	1.08	Denton and Haughton ..	.80
Atherton.....	.80	Devizes.....	.80
Abergavenny.....	.78	Dewsbury.....	.72
Audley.....	.90	Droitwich.....	.94
Bangor.....	1.20	Dukinfield.....	.80
Barrow-in-Furness.....	.84	East Dereham.....	1.08
Batley.....	.78	East Retford.....	.80
Bethesda.....	1.50	Evesham.....	1.00
Beverley.....	.90	Ellismere.....	1.18
Bingley.....	.68	Festiniog.....	1.32
Birkenhead.....	.70	Fenton.....	.48
Birmingham.....	.52	Halifax.....	.52
Bristol.....	.78	Haverfordwest.....	1.20
Blackburn.....	.74	Haverhill.....	1.30
Blackpool.....	.68	Haworth.....	.78
Bollington.....	.80	Hereford.....	.52
Bolton.....	.64	Heywood.....	.90
Bradford.....	.53	Hinckley.....	.90
Brighnorth.....	1.14	Hindley.....	.86
Brighouse.....	.50	Horncastle.....	.76
Briton Ferry.....	.72	Huddersfield.....	.63
Burnley.....	.54	Ilkeston.....	.62
Burslem.....	.76	Keighley.....	.60
Burton-upon-Trent.....	.68	Knausborough.....	.60
Buxton.....	.76	Lancaster.....	.60
Bury.....	.58	Leeds.....	.42
Carlisle.....	.60	Leek.....	.58
Carnarvan.....	.95	Leicester.....	.56
Chorley.....	.78	Leigh.....	.72
Cleckheaton.....	.69	Lincoln.....	.64
Clitheroe.....	.84	Llandudno.....	1.14
Cockermouth.....	.96	Longton.....	.72
Colne and Marsden, (Lan- cashire.....	.68	Lynn.....	1.00
Congleton.....	.75	Lytham.....	.84
Conway.....	1.08	Macclesfield.....	.72
Coventry.....	.72	Malvern.....	.96
Darlington.....	.52	Manchester.....	.64
		Mansfield.....	.76

<i>City.</i>	Cost per 1000 cu. ft.	<i>City.</i>	Cost per 1000 cu. ft.
Marple	\$.80	Skelmersdale.	\$.90
Marsden, (Yorkshire)....	.80	Smethwick .....	.60
Maryport.....	.72	Southport.....	.66
Middlesborough.....	.62	Sowerby .....	.70
Middleton.....	.90	Spalding.....	.90
Millom .....	.80	Stafford....	.72
Milton .....	.90	Staleybridge.....	.76
Mossley.....	.74	Stockport. ....	.60
Milford... ..	1.08	Stoke-upon-Trent. ....	.54
Newbury	1.08	Stratford-upon-Avon....	.76
Neath.....	.90	Stockton on Tees.....	.60
Nelson .....	.66	Sutton-in-Ashfield .....	.80
Newcastle-under Lyme... .	.72	Teignmouth	1.00
Newton-in-Makerfield. . .	.54	Tipton.....	.52
Nottingham .....	.52	Tow Lan .....	.95
Oldbury .....	.63	Tredegar.....	1.08
Oldham.....	.54	Tyldesley-with-Shakerley .82	
Oswaldtwisble .....	.66	Ulverston .....	.90
Padiham and Hapton....	.75	Wallasey.....	.72
Penrith. ....	.74	Watsall .....	.50
Ramsgate .....	.76	Wantage	1.00
Ripon.....	.80	Wombwell.....	.78
Rochdale.....	.78	Workington.....	.70
Rotherham.....	.54	Warrington.....	.84
St. Mary Church.....	.96	Wells .....	.80
St. Helen's.....	.70	West Bromwick.....	.52
Saffron Walden	1.10	Widnas .....	.48
Salford.....	.72	Wigan.....	.67
Silsden.....	.90	Ynyscynhaiern.....	1.30
SCOTLAND :			
Aberdeen .....	.90	Gourock	1.10
Alloa.....	.90	Greenock .....	.90
Alva.....	1.20	Hamilton .....	.80
Arbroath.....	1.00	Inverness	1.00
Ardrossan	1.00	Johnstone	1.05
Bruntisland	1.20	Kilmarnock	1.00
Broughby Ferry.....	.95	Kirpintillock.....	1.00
Dumbarton.....	.84	Paisley .....	.72
Dumfries .....	.90	Perth.....	.90
Dunbar.....	1.50	Peterhead	1.43
Dundee .....	.88	Port Glasgow	1.08
Elgin.....	1.40	Renfrew	1.00
Forfar	1.05	Wishaw.....	1.00
Glasgow.....	.72		

EXPRESS SERVICE in the parcel post. Limit of 11 pounds.

(Railways are all under private ownership. In 1892, 20,325 mi. Cost £944,357,320. Receipts, £82,092,040.)

RIVERS, NAVIGABLE, 3,800 mi.

(Canals, 3,813 mi. in 1892, all belonging to private companies.)

HARBORS, a special department of Government.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

FERRIES.

VIADUCTS.

BRIDGES, innumerable numbers at incalculable expense.

BRIDGE ENGINEERS.

POSTAL SERVICE in 1893:

Number of Offices, 19,625. Employees, about 268,000, (16,000 of whom are women). All are appointed for life or during good behavior, except the Post Master General. Receipts, £10,344,000. Expenses, £7,518,000. Profits, £2,826,000. Money Orders issued, £28,683,951.

TELEGRAPH, State Lines, 34,056 mi. in 1893. Wire, 209,046 mi. (exclusive of Railway companies' wire). Offices, 8,537 (4-5 are in Post Offices). Rate, 6 d. for 12 words. Receipts, £2,487,000. Expenses, £2,568,000. Deficit, £81,000. This is the first deficit since 1876. Observe, however, the large profit surplus of the Post Office.

TELEPHONES.

SUBWAYS in Glasgow, and under Thames in London, for wagons and foot traffic.

MARKETS.

HOTELS.

RESTAURANTS.

EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAUS.

ART GALLERIES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

BAND CONCERTS, in London Parks, also in other great cities.

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

BOTANIC GARDENS. CENSUS BUREAUS.

CHURCHES, STATE :

In England, Protestant Episcopal. In 1891, 2 Archbishops, 31 Bishops, 30 Deans, 85 Archdeacons, 613 Rural Deans. There were 14,573 registered chapels and churches in 1882. Total clergy of all grades in 1891, 27,000. Total income, £7,000,000. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of the population are members.

In Scotland, Church of Scotland (Presbyterian). In 1893 there were 1,348 parishes; 1,700 chapels, churches, &c.; and 1,800 clergy. The income from annual endowment was £350,000. From additional sources, £560,588. Total income, £910,588. In 1892 the total membership was 604,984.

(*In Ireland*, the Protestant Episcopal Church was disestablished in 1869.)

CLOCKS, TOWN. COAST SURVEYS.

EDUCATIONAL BUREAUS.

ENGRAVING BUREAUS.

ETHNOLOGICAL BUREAUS.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

EXPOSITIONS. FAIRS.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

LIBRARIES, in all towns and cities.

METEOROLOGICAL BUREAUS.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES.

MUSEUMS, numerous and celebrated: British, Kensington, &c.

OBSERVATORIES, Greenwich, &c.

PRINTING.

READING ROOMS.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC :

KINDERGARTENS constitute about 33 % of the Primary Schools.

PRIMARY, in 1891, 97,933 teachers, and 6,184,858 pupils.

SECONDARY, entirely unorganized. Statistics impossible.

COLLEGES, in 1893, 68, with 1,397 teachers, and 22,857 students.

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN, in 1893, 6, with 70 instructors, and 482 students.

UNIVERSITIES. NORMAL, 41.

LAW. MEDICAL.

THEOLOGICAL. TECHNOLOGICAL.

ART, in 1892, 1,631 schools, with 115,848 students.

The Government grant for Art Schools in 1893 was £645,015.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY. INDUSTRIAL.

AGRICULTURAL. EVENING.

MILITARY. NAUTICAL.

BLIND. DEAF AND DUMB.

The Government grant for schools in 1893 was £7,915,540 : the fees, local rates, &c. were £2,565,132. Total ascertained expense of public schools in 1893 was £10,480,672. The Financial Budget for 1894 estimates the Government grant at £9,172,216.

ZOÖLOGICAL GARDENS.

ZOÖLOGICAL RESEARCH.

In 1833 Parliament first voted money towards building schools. In 1839 a "Committee of Council on Education" was appointed. The same year Normal schools were established. The "Elementary Educational Act for England and Wales" was passed in 1870.

MEANS PRODUCTION.

CLOTHING, for the Army was undertaken by the Government after the Crimean War (1854-56), because of the swindling practices of contractors.

DRY DOCKS (Naval).

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

SHIP BUILDING, for the Navy.

LAW AND ORDER.

The total cost of Law and Justice to the General Government in 1893-94 was £3,800,481. The State Department cost £2,624,706 additional.

AMBASSADORS. Cost of Diplomatic and Consular service in 1893-94 was £448,101.

APPORTIONING BOARDS.

APPRAISING COMMISSIONERS.

ASSAYING COMMISSIONERS.

ASSESSING BOARDS. AUDITING BOARDS.

BANKRUPT REGISTRY, a special Department. This is a very important feature, since it is a transition from individualism to collectivism. The Government is the receiver of the unsquandered assets, but with the expectation of passing the business back after settlements have all been made.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARDS, a special Department.

COMPTROLLERS. CONSULS.

COPYRIGHT BUREAUS. CORONERS.

CORPORATION COUNSELS.

COURTS OF JUSTICE, too numerous and complex to describe here. They employ a very large number.

CIVIL.

CRIMINAL.

SUPREME.

CIRCUIT.

CLAIMS.

POLICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ENCUMBRANCE BUREAUS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. The Queen, her Ministers, and Privy Council, with their hosts of assistants.

EMIGRATION BUREAUS. From Ireland alone from 1851 to 1892 inclusive, there emigrated 3,518,383.

INTERCOLONIAL COMMERCE COMMISSIONS:

Colonial Office, &c.

JURY COMMISSIONERS. JURIES, GRAND.

JURIES, PETIT.

LABOR BUREAU.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES:

NATIONAL: *House of Lords*, 560, including 5 princes, 2 archbishops, 21 dukes, 22 marquises, 115 earls, 25 viscounts, 24 bishops, 304 barons, 16 Scottish peers, 28 Irish peers. (There are 6 peeresses.) The English House of Lords is the only wholly hereditary legislative chamber now in the world.

House of Commons, 670, including 461 English members, 34 Welsh, 72 Scotch, and 103 Irish.

PROVINCIAL.

MUNICIPAL.

MARRIAGES.

MINISTERS, FOREIGN. See under Ambassadors.

NATURALIZATION (branch of Home Department of State).

PARK COMMISSIONERS. PILOT BOARDS.

PATENT OFFICES.

POLICE, in 1893: in Scotland there were 2,791 police, and 1,608 constables. (In Glasgow, 1,256 police.) (In London about 15,000 police and only about 6,000 teachers.)

POUNDS.

PRISONS:

*Police Stations.**Fails.**Criminal Lunatic.**Houses of Juvenile Correction.**Military.**Reformatories.**Naval.**Penitentiaries.*

RAILROAD COMMISSIONS (including canal).

REGISTRARS OF DEEDS.

RIVER COMMISSIONS. SURVEYORS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

ANNUITY GRANTS. DISPENSARIES.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

HOMES FOR

Aged.

Orphans.

Idiots.

Sailors.

Soldiers.

HOSPITALS:

General.

Epidemic.

Infant.

Insane.

Lying in.

Marine.

Eye, Ear and Throat.

Orthopedic.

LIVE SAVING.

LIGHT HOUSES.

LODGING HOUSES in Glasgow, London, &c.

PENSION DEPARTMENT. Cost for 1894 was £1,385,400 (included under Army).

POOR HOUSES, in 1893 total paupers, indoor and outdoor, 966,685. In 1892 total cost, £11,172,113.

POOR, HOUSING OF in Glasgow, Birmingham, London (Bethnal Green), Dublin, and elsewhere. Artisans' dwellings have been built by cities and rented at low rates. *E. g.*, in Dublin, the Town Council built a comfortable block for 1,200 persons. Cost, £40,000. Average rent 4 s. per week. Similar undertaking in London.

SCHOOL MEALS in London.

UNEMPLOYED, WORK FOR.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

The enterprises following are conducted by most cities in the United Kingdom :

BATHS.

CEMETERIES.

DRINKING FOUNTS AND TROUGHS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. FOUNTAINS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE GATHERING. 55 cities and towns in England destroy their garbage and solid refuse by burning, and 570 furnaces are employed. The heat is being used to develop electricity for street lighting in many cases. There is no smell nor smoke visible.

GAS LIGHTING. PARKS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIANS FOR THE CITY.

PLAY GROUNDS. QUARANTINE.

SANITARIES. SEATS IN PARKS.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE. In 1876, 65 towns in England owned sewage farms. So also did Edinburgh in Scotland.

STREET CLEANING. STREET SPRINKLING.

WASH HOUSES, in Glasgow.

WATER WORKS. The following large cities have their own municipal water-works: Birmingham (400,000 population), Bolton (106,000), Glasgow (800,000), Hull (165,000), Leeds (300,000), Liverpool (600,000), Manchester (1,000,000), Preston (100,000). (London is supplied by 8 companies, closely supervised.) (Hull has owned its water-works for over 400 years.)

STATE INTERFERENCE.

Alkali Work.	Amusements.
Anchors.	Auctioneers.
Baby Farms.	Bakeries.
Bills of Sale, Lading, Exchange, Stocks, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Leases.	
Births.	Boarding Houses.
Boiler Inspection.	Breweries.
Bridges, Highway and Railway.	
Brokers.	Buildings.
Burials	
Cabmen and Hack Carriages.	

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Canal Boats. | Chains. |
| Chemical Works. | Clergymen. |
| Coats of Arms. | Coffee Houses. |
| Copy-rights. | Common Lodging Houses. |
| Corporations. | Dairies. |
| Dams. | Dancing Rooms. |
| Deaths. | Deeds, |
| Dentists. | Distilleries. |
| Divorces. | Dogs. |
| Druggists. | Electors. |
| Elections. | Electric Works. |
| Elevators. | Endowed Charities. |
| Endowed Schools. | Engineers. |
| Explosive Works. | Factories. |
| Fire Arms. | Fish Curing. |
| Fisheries. 27,157 Registered boats with 120,356 men. | |
| Foods. | Friendly Societies. |
| Game Dealers. | Game Keepers and Hunting. |
| Gas Meters. | Gas Works. |
| Gun-barrels. | Hotels. |
| House Agents. | House Incomes. |
| Insurance (all kinds). | Lawyers. |
| Lecturers. | Legacies. |
| Letters Patent. | Limited Companies. |
| Marriages. | Merchant Shipping. |
| Merchant Vessels. | Midwifery. |
| Mines. In 1892, 664,300 persons employed in <i>coal</i> | |
| Milk Stores. | Music Halls. [mines. |
| Naturalization. | Newsboys. |
| Newspapers. | Notaries. |
| Omnibuses. | Passports. |
| Patents. | Patent Medicines. |
| Pawn Brokers. | Peddlers. |
| Periodicals. | Physicians. |
| Pharmacists. | |
| Places of Worship. In 1893 in England and Wales | |
| there were 28,164. | |
| Plate Dealers. | Playing-card Makers. |

Plumbing.	Poor Law Schools.
Print Works.	
Railways (a special Department).	
Restaurants.	Saloons.
Schools of Anatomy.	Schools, Public and Private.
Ships.	Street Railways.
Slaughter Houses.	Steamboats.
Surgeons.	Theatres.
Tobacconists.	Trade Marks.
Vaccination.	Vinegar Making.
Weights and Measures.	Wine Dealers.
Workshops.	&c., &c.

FRANCE.

AREA, 204,092 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 38,343,192 in 1892.

DEFENSE OF NATION.

ARMY, REGULAR, in 1893 total, 564,603.

Officers, 28,555.

Men, 535,048.

Forts, numerous.

Expense in 1894 estimated at 636,701,630 francs.

MILITIA, in 1893 total 1,785,000. (1st Reserve.)

Armories, many.

Armory Boards.

NAVY, in 1893 total, 76,320.

Officers of Ships and of Marines, 5,594.

Seamen and Marines, 70,726.

Battle Ships, 34.

Port Defense Ships, 19.

Cruisers, 167.

Torpedo Boats, 231.

Total War Vessels, 451.

Expense in 1894, 267,571,528 fr.

Total expense of Army and Navy for 1893, 904,273,158 fr. (or about \$180,854,631).

FINANCE.

BANK OF FRANCE. This is a more than half-socialized institution. Founded in 1799. Capital, 182,500,000 fr. Managed by a governor and two deputy-governors appointed by the chief of State, assisted by fifteen regents and three *censeurs* (elected by the shareholders). It has sole note issue power; discounts bills and letters of exchange at three months when endorsed by three signers; collects bills payable handed in; receives deposits and opens current accounts; keeps in trust coupons, deeds, silver and gold bars, bullion, and jewels, for one per cent. per annum. It has a branch in each of the 87 Departments (Provinces). The State owns a great number of its shares, and by the decree of *cours force* carries it safely through every crisis. It is therefore not only the State cashier, but the safest institution in the country.

BANKS, SAVINGS, POSTAL. Introduced in 1881. In 1893 there were 2,095,622 depositors, with 607,871,925 fr. deposited at the end of the year. From 1881 to 1890 the net profit to the Government had been \$649,677.90.

COINAGE. From 1795 to Dec. 31, 1892, there had been coined in gold 8,831,462,370 fr., in silver 5,534,675,124 fr.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT (Foreign Revenue), employs over 15,000 officers.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, employs over 20,000 officers.

NOTE ISSUE, only by Bank of France.

TAX COLLECTING DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY, in 1894 total Government receipts estimated at 3,437,463,955 fr.

LANDS. State Forests in 1889 covered 1,070,477 hectares. 1,915,370 h. belonged to Communes and public institutions, and are managed by the State. (About

6,500,000 h. of forests belong to private individuals.)
The annual revenue to the State from its Forests exceeds 40,000,000 fr.

DISTRIBUTION.

ROADS, in 1892 there were 23,642 mi. of State roads having an average of 12 meters width. There were also 30,312 mi. of Provincial roads, and 1,000 mi. of Military roads.

STREETS, in 1889 were estimated at 374,382 mi.

(Street Railways, mostly private. In 1892 there were in France altogether 1,564 km. The Company lines in Paris reverted to the General Government of France on the expiration of their franchises. Underground rapid transit by electric power has reached in Paris the most advanced state in the world.)

(Street Lighting. The Paris municipality shares in the profits of the gas companies to the extent of over 20,000,000 fr. yearly.)

EXPRESS SERVICE.

RAILWAYS, under State ownership in 1892, 5,878 km. (3,643 mi.) (Under Company ownership, 28,913 km.) The charters of Company railways stipulate that they shall revert to the State at the end of 99 years, with the right to purchase at any time before. The charters require the railways to carry the mail free, so too the officers and employees of the Government, and the soldiers at very lowest rates. The companies pay the State 10 % of the gross receipts on passenger traffic, also on freights carried on passenger trains. The total receipts, State and private, in 1893 were 1,159,500,000fr.

RIVERS, NAVIGABLE, 11,855 km.

CANALS, State, 4,865 km. Profits for 1887, 2,433,051fr.
186 mi. of rivers have been converted into canals.

HARBORS.

VIADUCTS.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

BRIDGES, over 2,000 expensive ones.

BRIDGE ENGINEERS. SURVEYORS.

POSTAL SERVICE. Number of offices in 1890, 7,537.

Employees, about 35,060.(?) Money orders issued in 1890, 3,083,770,000 fr.

TELEGRAPH. State lines in 1892, 59,693 mi.; wire, 197,622 mi.; offices, 10,589. Telegraph and Post receipts, 197,837,606 fr.; expenses, 143,045,846 fr.; profits, 54,791,760 fr.

CABLES, 3,116.74 mi. (included above).

TELEPHONES, in 1890, 11,439 subscribers.

PNEUMATIC TUBES, 237 mi. in Paris.

SUBWAYS. MARKETS.

EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAUS.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH. Continual provision therefor by experts educated at the State expense.

ART GALLERIES. BAND CONCERTS.

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

BOTANIC GARDENS. CENSUS BUREAU.

CHURCHES, STATE. Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jews have State allowances. The Budget for 1894 grants 44,229,040 fr., (to Roman Catholics, 42,261,523 fr.) The Roman Catholics constitutes 78.5 % of the population. Any sect numbering 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant from the State. There were 7,684,906 persons who "declined to make any declaration of religious belief."

CLOCKS, TOWN. COAST SURVEYS.

CONCERT HALLS AND CASINOS.

EDUCATIONAL BUREAUS.

ENGRAVING BUREAUS.

ETHNOLOGICAL BUREAUS.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

EXPOSITIONS. FAIRS.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

LIBRARIES, Public in the chief towns.

METEOROLOGICAL BUREAUS.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES.

MUSEUMS, some of the best in the world.

OBSERVATORIES, three: Bureau des Longitudes,
and at Paris and Marseilles also.

PRINTING. READING ROOMS.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC :

KINDERGARTENS in 1891, 5,340, with 8,572 teachers,
and 709,579 pupils.

PRIMARY in 1889, 81,990, with 81,857 teachers, and
5,593,883 pupils, including private schols.

SECONDARY in 1890, 393, with 90,908 pupils.

COLLEGES, 44, with over 3,000 students.

NORMAL in 1891, 174, with 9,009 students.

LAW in 1891, 15, with 4,750 students.

MEDICAL in 1891, 6, with 6,590 students.

THEOLOGICAL in 1891, 2.

ART in 1891, 4.

MUSIC, 1.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FORESTRY in 1891, 1.

TECHNOLOGICAL, 10.

MINES, 1.

INDUSTRIAL, 4.

AGRICULTURAL, 4.

MILITARY, 9.

NAUTICAL, 27.

BLIND.

DEAF AND DUMB.

"FREE ESTABLISHMENTS," 650, with 68,000 pupils.

STATE EXPENSE for Education in 1893, 183,859,965 fr.

TEACHING is a State service regulated by law or de-
cree.

THEOLOGICAL RESEARCH. The Musee Guimet
at Paris is an institution for the comparative and sci-
entific study of religion. It is munificently equipped
with library, apparatus, and professors. The inception

and founding belong to the credit and generosity of M. Emile Guimet, of Lyons. There is no other of the kind in the world.

ZOÖLOGICAL GARDENS.

ZOÖLOGICAL RESEARCH.

In recent years France has been making greater strides of advancement in education than any country in the world. The Franco-Prussian war taught her statesmen a lesson not soon to be forgotten. As the result of a recent examination of the public schools in Paris, the *New York School Journal* says :

"The primary public schools take the children from the age of six to twelve. The education is given free ; in the primary schools the girls learn housekeeping, from kitchen work and buying in the market to mending and making their dresses ; and boys practice joinery and blacksmithing. They are in separate schools. The girls only have women teachers. The course of studies and the general discipline are the same for both sexes. Not more than fifty scholars in the lower class or forty in the higher are allowed.

The newer school buildings are large, light and airy. Only two children sit at a bench or desk.

Books, paper, and all needed stationery are furnished to all the scholars, rich or poor, free of charge. This averages about one dollar per year for each. The children evidently do not know the general geography so well as American pupils, but they seem to be better up in all that concerns their own country. They know how to count and reckon money, especially the girls ; for women are the cashiers and bookkeepers for their husbands.

The city furnishes a solid meal at the hour of noon. The meal is usually served up in the covered play-room. Each has a bowl of soup and a plate of steaming meat and vegetables. All bring bread from home unless too poor, then the child receives a piece of bread from the school. To get their portions, each child presents a copper check, costing from 3 to 4 cents ; the poor have one given them.

Clothing and shoes are also furnished to the children whose parents cannot furnish what is necessary to put them on a footing of decent equality with all the rest, as French school children wear uniforms. The money for this is got mainly by subscription by the school directors.

As vacations can be made to serve to education as well as to health, *vacation journeys* and school colonies are planned for.

These journeys usually occupy a day, but they are frequently for a week ; while one ward has begun school colonies that take the children away from their families and the city for an entire month. The children who are to enjoy free trips to the country for a day are chosen among all who have behaved themselves ; the children of well-to-do parents are not supposed to compete ; usually they are off for the vacation with their own families, so that children of the poorest families who are the best behaved are selected.

Gymnastics is obligatory both for the girls and the boys. During the class recess of one half hour, morning and evening, specially appointed teachers supervise exercises on parallel bars, swinging ropes and rings, ladders, dumb-bells, and all the rest. These teachers have to have a special certificate of proficiency in gymnastic teaching. In the girls' school special favor is shown to a Swedish arrangement of cords and rope ladders pulling against a stout spiral spring (it is known as the Pichery apparatus). Besides there is a great amount of military drill ; each boys' school has its own battalion.

Manual training has been introduced into the public schools ; one-half of the two hundred schools for boys are fitted up with shops for working in wood, and fifteen have provision for iron work. Much attention is now given to joiners' work. The girls learn sewing, mending, darning stockings and the making of baby linen. Drawing and singing are taught to all.

The next teaching above that in the primary schools just described are *complementary classes*, from 12 to 15. These are for the advanced mathematics and natural sciences, especially in their practical every-day applications, for bookkeeping and the modern languages, for drawing, and a little more music ; attention is now more than ever given to practical working with the hands. The girls are taught all kinds of sewing, receive special lessons in the cutting out and making up of clothes. They study the qualities of foods and drinks, the elementary principles of cooking and providing for household necessities, the concocting of simple remedies for sickness, washing and ironing, heating and lighting, and all that concerns the management of the home. They go by turns through real kitchen and laundry work. In the former they are called on to do the marketing of the day's meal for their set, under the eyes of the teacher and the cooking mistress. They are allowed to dispose of ten francs for the meal of ten persons. They have eight bills of fare to make up in winter and as many more in summer."

FOOD PRODUCTION.

Through the National Agricultural Department the Government carries on a careful inspection and system

of encouragement to food producers and horse breeders. It organizes provincial shows of cattle, implements and agricultural products. It spends millions of francs yearly as premiums to the owners of the best stock in horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

Besides these the State owns and manages the SHEEP-FOLDS of Haut-Tingry and Rambouillet.

COW-HOUSE of Carbon, for Durhams only.

STALLION-STABLES in 22 central towns, containing some 1,200 horses, and costing annually about 2,000,000 fr.

MEANS PRODUCTION.

CAR BUILDING. DRY DOCKS.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

FOUNDRIES.

GUNPOWDER, State monopoly. The Government monopolies of Tobacco, Gunpowder, Post and Telegraph yield 20 % of the State Revenue. The Budget for 1894 makes total revenue, 3,437,463,935 fr., of this 628,901,980 fr. are from Government monopolies.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

MATCHES. Government owns and operates a match factory at Sainteneo.

PORCELAIN FACTORIES. The famous "Sevres China" factory has been French Government property for nearly 200 years. There are 18 private establishments of this kind in France, but the one at Sevres is first in importance. The State also maintains a school in connection with it for the training of artistic workmen, and thus the art is maintained in a high degree of perfection.

SHIP BUILDING.

TAPESTRY FACTORIES. The celebrated "Gobelin Tapestries" are made in factories owned by the State for 200 years.

TOBACCO. State monopoly. In 1892, 15,467 hectares produced. 229,974 quintals in 21 great establishments. (1 hectare, 2.47 acres.)

LAW AND ORDER.

Republic. Constitution adopted Feb. 25, 1875.

ALLOTMENTS. AMBASSADORS.

APPORTIONING BOARDS.

APPRAISING COMMISSIONERS.

ARBITRATION COMMISSIONERS and Bureaus in 1887 decided 47,917 cases. 29,269 over wages. These commissions have 26 members, 13 each of employees and employers.

ASSAYING COMMISSIONERS.

ASSESSING BOARD. AUDITING BOARDS.

BANKRUPT REGISTRY.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARDS.

COMPTROLLERS. CONSULS.

CORONERS. COPYRIGHT BUREAUS.

CORPORATION COUNSELS.

COURTS OF JUSTICE. All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. Budget of Minister of Justice in 1893, 34,819,500 fr.

CASSATION, 1 at Paris. 1 first President, 3 Presidents of Sections, and 45 Councilors.

SUPREME OR APPEAL. 1 President and 4 Councilors.

ASSIZE. 12 jurors; decision by majority.

POLICE. No jury. 3 judges in each.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

ENCUMBRANCE BUREAUS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. President and Cabinet of 10 Ministers. President's salary, 600,000 fr. and 600,000 fr. for expenses. The gain to France from the socialization of the head of the executive department alone is shown by these facts: Louis XVIII had 15,-

500,000 fr. per annum and 4,000,000 fr. for the royal family ; Charles X got 25,000,000 fr. and 7,000,000 fr. for the princes ; Louis Philippe, 12,000,000 fr. and a round sum for his children, and the Second Empire cost 25,000,000 fr., besides pensions to imperial family, palaces, castles, forests, and mysterious resources called *vivements*.

JURY, PETIT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

NATIONAL. Senate has 300 members, elected for 9 years. Deputies, 584 members elected for 4 years. Members of each House are paid 9,000 fr. (about \$1,800) yearly, besides travelling free on all railways. The session begins in January, and lasts five months. The appropriation for President, Chamber, and Senate in 1894 was 13,171,720 fr.

PROVINCIAL. 87 Departments. Each has a Prefect and representatives of all the Ministries.

MUNICIPAL. 36,140 Communes, with Municipal Councils of 10 to 36 members (in Paris, 80).

CANTONAL, 2,871, including about 12 Communes each. Their chief officer is a Justice of the Peace.

ARRONDISSEMENTS, 362. These have elected *conseil* for allotting taxes, &c.

MARRIAGES.

MINISTERS, FOREIGN.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

PATENT OFFICES.

PILOT BOARDS.

POLICE, or *Gendarmes*, 20,919 in 1888 ; “ Commissaires de Police,” 1,087 ; Agents of Police, 14,111 ; “ Gardes des Champetres,” 31,522 ; private sworn “ gardes,” 38,751 ; forest “ gardes,” 7,649 ; fishing police, 5,085 ; customs officials, 21,648. Total, 140,772.

PORT WARDENS.

POUNDS.

PRISONS. In 1888 the total inmates were 44,248.

POLICE STATIONS, or “ Houses of arrest.” Of these there were 3,134 in 1888.

JAILS, or "Departmental prisons," 380 in 1888, with 24,967 inmates.

REFORMATORIES, 44 in 1888, with 6,099 inmates in 1887.

PENITENTIARIES, 21 (16 for men and 5 for women), with 13,182 inmates in 1888.

TRANSPORTATION COLONIES in New Caledonia and Guiana, with 13,000 in 1888.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONS.

REGISTRARS OF DEEDS.

RIVER COMMISSIONS. SECRET SERVICE.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

There is no general State system for poor relief. The care is by Communes, Departments, and Church; and, though considerable, is very inadequate.

ANNUITY GRANTS.

CHARITY BUREAUS, or "Bureaux de Bienfaisance,"

15,138 in 1888, with a total revenue of 38,359,101 fr.

The expense was 35,893,331 fr. There were 1,647,720 persons relieved.

DISPENSARIES.

HOMES FOR AGED, ORPHANS, AND IDIOTS.

HOSPITALS; GENERAL, also EPIDEMIC.

HOSPITALS, INFANT. At the end of 1888 there were

2,068 sick inmates, 59,535 domiciled in the country, and 44,598 who were being assisted in their homes.

The total expense was 17,159,681 fr.

HOSPITALS, INSANE. In the same year there were

61 public and 41 private (of which 17 received the poor gratuitously).

LIFE SAVING.

LIGHT HOUSES.

NURSERIES.

PAWN SHOPS. The municipal pawn shop is an institution closely associated with the Charity Bureaus and Town Councils of 44 towns and cities in France.

Some of them have been endowed, such as those of Montpellier and Grenoble. These charge no interest at all. Of the others the highest rate is 12 %. (In England where the private system prevails, the lowest rate is 25 %.) Even at the very low rate, the municipal pawn shop adds something of an income toward assisting the indigent sick. Its scope is wide and its usefulness great. It has all the dignity and respectability of other municipal institutions. It is a bank for the poor man, and a safe deposit vault for the rich. They are called "Monts de Piete." They were first established in Paris in 1777.

PENSION DEPARTMENT. POOR HOUSES.

SCHOOL MEALS, for Paris children.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED. 710 Bureaus in 1888.

They have proved a great remedy against strikes.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

The Government provision in these respects are numerous and extensive. The details are difficult to obtain. The following are some of the more important instances :

BATHS, PUBLIC.

DRINKING FOUNTS AND TROUGHS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FORESTRY. Receipts from State Forests in 1893 were 28,194,300 fr. From other domains and State manufactures in 1893, 17,689,000 fr.

FOUNTAINS.

GAS LIGHTING.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE GATHERING.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PARKS.

PLAYGROUNDS.

QUARANTINE.

SANITARIES.

SEATS IN PARKS.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

STREET CLEANING. SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

STREET SPRINKLING.

WATER WORKS. All the larger towns enjoy municipal ownership.

STATE INTERFERENCE.

In France every business is licensed and taxed a low rate toward the support of the Government. In a nation so highly socialized, the division of labors is very great, and the number of businesses over which the State exercises some sort of regulation by requiring license, registration or inspection, reaches many thousands.

GERMANY.

AREA, 208,738 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 49,428,470 in 1893.

A nation is a social organism going through processes of evolution. This evolution is progressive when the nation is active and the people are individually interested and inspired by hopeful motives. Under such conditions, the sympathies of the people are further and further expanded, and in their acts they cooperate more and more. This means the socialization of enterprises. Ultimately, great parties arise whose function it is to urge this point of view upon the nation as a whole. Such is the case in Germany.

The growth of the Social Democratic Party, since the founding of the German Empire, has been most remarkable. In 1864, at Lasalle's death, the Universal Workingmen's Association (which he organized) had only 4,610 members. After the Franco-Prussian War it became a party of some importance, and in 1874 it elected 9 members to the Reichstag.

The number of votes polled by this party at various elections has been as follows :

In 1871,.....	124,655 votes.
In 1874,.....	351,952 votes.
In 1877,.....	493,288 votes.
In 1878,.....	437,158 votes.
In 1881.....	311,961 votes.
In 1884,.....	549,990 votes.
In 1888,.....	763,128 votes.
In 1890,.....	1,427,298 votes.
In 1983,.....	1,876,738 votes.

It is now the largest of the four great political parties in Germany. Although as a party, it has not gotten the credit of the great social advances which have been made in Germany, yet it is an incontrovertible fact that the General Government is continually accepting the positions and legalizing the claims made by this fast growing body. This feature gives a *paternalistic* character to all phases of socialism in Germany, *i. e.*, the leaders in the Government are continually forced by the social-democrats to give attention to problems in which they would otherwise have no interest. The growing sympathy with the principles of social democracy compels the Imperial and subordinate powers to put into law and practice these advanced principles. Having done so, they claim the credit of being leaders in progress. This situation keeps the new party before the world in the light of a set of theorizers, and all the indiscriminating world looks on and says: "What a progressive and liberal government Germany has, and what a set of unreasonable cranks the German socialists are!"

Hence, although Germany is among the most socialistic of countries, yet Democratic Socialism is vigorously opposed by the Government. Assemblies of socialists are forbidden. Karl Marx, the greatest of social teachers, was driven from home and died an exile in England. He has influenced the trend of German Social Policy more than any other man, not excepting Bismarck. Yet his disciples are hunted out of the country. The saying, "to accept a principle and to damn the advocate," is curiously illustrated in Germany. (See further Bronson C. Keeler's Lecture before Sunset Club, Chicago, 1891.)

DEFENSE OF NATION.

ARMY, Regular, in 1893, total 511,885.

Officers. 20,662. Men, 491,223.

Forts, 17 fortified places of the first-class, and 19 other fortresses. Forts are all connected with each other by underground telegraphs. Strategical railway lines lead from chief military centers to frontiers.

Expense of Army in 1893, 568,908,314 marks.

MILITIA in 1892, total 1,904,415.

Armories, numerous. Armory Boards.

NAVY in 1893, total 18,469.

Officers of Ships and Marines, 1,023.

Seamen and Marines, 17,446.

Battle Ships, 14. Port Defense Ships, 14.

Cruisers, 43. Torpedo Boats, 141.

Total War Vessels, 212.

Expense of Navy in 1893, 95,911,402 marks.

Total expense of Army and Navy in 1893, 664,819,716 marks, (or about \$166,000,000).

FINANCE.

BANK, Imperial. 99,708,891,000 marks exchanged in 1889. With branches in chief towns. Partly socialized, but not so much so as the Bank of France.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

COINAGE. Total coined since 1872, 3,164,158,200 marks (gold, silver, nickel and copper).

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT (Foreign Revenue).

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LOTTERIES. In Prussia, in the Budget for 1894, the lottery revenue is put at 73,013,700 marks.

NOTE ISSUE. Notenbanken (only 9 in 1892). In 1889 the notes then issued amounted to 1,312,203,400 marks.

TAX COLLECTING DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTION.

PATHS.

STREETS.

ROADS, 265,000 mi. in 1890.

STREET RAILWAYS, under municipal ownership, in 1890 Kopernick, Weislock, and several other cities.

In Berlin the company franchise expires in 1911, and the plant then reverts to the city, (87 cities, in all, had street railways in 1892.)

STREET LIGHTING. In 1892 there were 1,500 *Gas plants* in the various German cities. A very large number of them are owned by the municipalities. 30 of the largest cities own and operate their gas works. Among these are Berlin, Hamburg, Breslau, Leipsic, Dresden, Cologne, Königsberg, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Nuremberg, Dantzig, Magdeburg, Chemnitz, Barmen, Stettin, and Brunswick. Those cities who do not own the plants test the illuminating power of the gas daily. About one-fourth of all the artificial light used in the great European cities is for streets and public places. The public at home and on the street, thus get the best quality at the lowest rates. (Gas is also largely used for power, there being in 1892 no less than 170,000 engines,)

Electricity. Among the German cities which own electric plants are: Hamburg, Lubeck, Barmen, Königsberg, Metz, Darmstadt, Duisburg, (before 1890), then Breslau, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Altona, and Cassel. Dresden and Stuttgart have decided to enter on this at once. Leipsic has given a franchise to a private company on good terms to the city, with the provision that the plant shall become the property of the city at end of the term.

How the public interest is looked after when franchises are granted, may be seen in the case of the relations the *Berlin Electric Light Co.*, whose contract was made in 1888. Dr. Albert Shaw says: "It defines the area within which the company may operate. It requires under heavy penalties that the area be fully provided with main wires within a brief period specified in the contract. As compensation for permission (now exclusive) to use the streets, it is agreed that the Municipal treasury shall receive 10% of the company's gross receipts, and, further, that whenever the company earns

a net profit of more than 6 % on its actual investment of capital, the city treasury shall receive 25 % of such excess profits, in addition to its 10 % of the gross income. Still further, it is agreed that the company shall provide the magnificent electric illumination of Unter-den-Linden, together with that of the Potsdamer Platz and the Leipziger Strasse, with all expense of maintainance and attendance, at a price so low as to be nominal. Besides this, a special and favorable rate is provided for such further electric street lighting as the municipality may desire. The city authorities retain the fullest rights of inspection, both technical and financial, and all the company's affairs are open to the knowledge of responsible public officials. The city requires the deposit of 250,000 marks as caution money, and holds the company down to the strictest rules in regard to the laying of wires and the breaking up of street or sidewalk surfaces. The company is required, moreover, to maintain a renewal fund equal to 20 % of its invested capital, and this fund, in the form of Berlin municipal bonds, must be kept on deposit with the city magistrates. Accompanying the agreement was an official schedule of rates that the company was authorized to charge its private patrons. No departures from established rates can be made without consent of the city authorities. Finally, the municipality reserves the right to buy the entire plant and all its appurtenances at any time after Oct. 1st, 1895, upon a fair basis of valuation carefully provided for in the contract."

Here is a moral lesson for American towns and cities, and it would certainly be interesting reading for many of our corporations.

EXPRESS SERVICE, chiefly by Government agency though not entirely monopolized.

RAILWAYS. Under State ownership, 23,843 mi. in 1892.

(Under private ownership, 3,123 mi. 296 of which are worked by Government.)

The Government first assumed ownership of railroad in 1843.

The cost to end of 1892 has been 10,726,246,000 marks. Receipts for 1892 on Government roads were 1,348,864,000 mks. Expenses, 876,054,000 mks. Profits, 472,810,000 mks. (In 1890 the net profit was 500,668,687 mks.)

The average passenger fare is .0117 cts. per mile, and the average freight rate is .0147 cts. per ton per mile. During the last ten years the net profit has increased 41 %, and wages are 121 % higher than under private ownership. The fare for 3d class travel (which is a large per cent. of all) is only 1 cent for 4 miles.

The State employed 340,553 persons on railways in 1890, and paid them 404,286,555 marks (about \$90,220,000).

There were 59,130 other persons employed in shops, on repairing, gas making, &c. There were 1,316 employees for every 100 miles of road in 1890.

There were 7,371 stations, and 1,305 signal stations.

In speed, the law prescribes a limit of 50 to 55 mi. an hour for main line passenger trains with air-brakes. The fastest trains in the world, taking the average speed, are on the Berlin and Hamburg line of 178 miles, where the rate for through passenger trains averages 48.9 miles an hour.

In 1893, 46 passengers were killed and 236 were injured; *i. e.*, .03 cases of death or injury for every 1,000,000 passenger kilometers. Travelling by rail in Germany is computed to be 20 times safer and 8 times faster than on common highways.

RIVERS, Navigable, 10,000 km. Since 1820 great changes have been made in rivers. Mouths altered, bottoms dredged, and wider dams built.

CANALS, State, 70, reaching 3,000 km. North Sea and Baltic Canal is being built. To be completed in

1894. Cost, \$37,500,000. 62 mi. long, 28 ft. deep at low water.

HARBORS.

WHARVES AND PIERS. In Hamburg a source of great revenue.

VIADUCTS.

BRIDGES.

BRIDGE ENGINEERS. SURVEYORS.

POSTAL SERVICE, Offices, 27,644 in 1892. (2 mails a day in the smallest communities.) Postal and Telegraphic systems were combined in 1874, and money orders issued, 21,444,464,679 marks.

Value of all sendings, 28,000,000,000 marks.

The Post traverses annually 45,260,000 mi. of country roads.

TELEGRAPH, State Lines, 73,198 mi. in 1892. Wire, 259,628 mi., (all wires are underground, even in the country.) Offices, 18,739.

Receipts, including Post, for 1892, 279,295,305 marks. Expenses of both, 258,206,047 marks. Profits, 21,089,258 marks. Rate to any part of the Empire is 5 cts. for 10 words. In the United States the average charge per message was 31.2 cts. with a profit of 11.3 cts. on each.

Employees, including Post, 154,117 persons.

First State Telegraph was in 1846 between Berlin and Potsdam.

CABLES.

TELEPHONES, in 360 towns and cities, with 10,000 km. of line, 125,000 km. of wire, and 72,000 speaking places. The charge is 150 marks (about \$36) a year for telephone and no charge for switches. (In New York the Bell Telephone monopoly charge \$240 a year.)

SUBWAYS.

CATTLE YARDS.

MARKETS.

RESTAURANTS.

SALOONS.

DRUGSTORES.

EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAUS.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH at Rome, Athens, and Olympia.

ART GALLERIES. BAND CONCERTS.

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, Institute in Heligoland, besides University work.

BOTANIC GARDENS. CENSUS BUREAUS.

CHURCHES, State. Lutheran, Reformed, (or in some places the Union) and Roman Catholic. Each has grants from the *States*. (Even the Jews in Baden.) Jesuits interdicted in all parts of Germany. So all convents and religious orders, except for nursing.

CLOCKS, TOWN. COAST SURVEYS.

CONCERT HALLS.

EDUCATIONAL BUREAUS.

ENGRAVING BUREAUS.

ETHNOLOGICAL BUREAUS.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS. African and Polar.

EXPOSITIONS.

FAIRS. *E. g.* in World's Fair at Chicago, and others.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

LIBRARIES.

METEOROLOGICAL BUREAUS, in Berlin, &c.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES. MUSEUMS.

NEWSPAPERS. The *Leipsiger Zeitung* is owned and conducted by the Saxon Government. It is a *daily newspaper*, and not an official organ. Also the *Reichs Anzeiger*, Berlin.

OBSERVATORIES. Astro-Physical at Potsdam, &c.

PRINTING. The Imperial office produces a small revenue.

READING ROOMS.

SCHOOLS. (State.)

KINDERGARTENS.

PRIMARY, in 1891, 56,560, with 120,030 teachers and 7,925,000 pupils.

SECONDARY, in 1891, 1,192. (Expense, 242,400,000 marks.)

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, in 1892, 22, with 2,431 teachers, and 30,415 Students.

NORMAL.

LAW.

MEDICAL.

THEOLOGICAL.

ART.

MINES, 3.

MUSIC, in 1892, 7.

TECHNOLOGICAL, 48 (9 higher Polytechnical).

FORESTRY, 4.

INDUSTRIAL, 23.

AGRICULTURAL, 180, also many night schools, and 90 itinerant teachers who lecture before agricultural societies. (4 High schools of Agriculture.)

BEER BREWING INSTITUTE at Berlin.

MILITARY, 20.

NAUTICAL, 48.

BLIND.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Expense in 1892, \$24,000,000. This is only the Imperial grants. In Prussia alone the cost of public instruction in 1891-92 was 232,556,000 marks (or \$58,131,500).

TECHNICAL AND MECHANICAL Experiment Bureau. The Imperial Physico-Technical Institute in Charlottenburg (Berlin) exists for the permanent elevation of Mechanical technology, carries on purely scientific research, and makes the finest physical measurements.

THEATRES. "Imperial" not national.

THEOLOGICAL RESEARCH. Oriental Seminaries, also Christian Museum at Berlin.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

ZOOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

(In Berlin in 1890 there were 184 schools, with 3,800 teachers, and 172,278 pupils.)

FOOD PRODUCTION.

In Productive enterprises under State management, Germany leads the world.

BREWERIES.

COW MEADOWS.

DISTILLERIES.

FARMING, undertaken for criminals and unemployed.

Especially the Sewage Farm of Berlin which covers 30 sq. mi. By it the city has redeemed much barren land, and the enterprise, though only some four years old and undertaken at a cost of 120,000,000 marks, is already beginning to pay a surplus revenue.

FISH COMMISSIONS. IRRIGATION.

MINERAL SPRINGS. WINE CELLARS.

SALT MINES AND WELLS.

SALT WORKS.

VINEYARDS.

MEANS PRODUCTION.

BLAST FURNACES. CAR BUILDING.

CLAY PITS. COAL MINES.

COBALT MINES. COPPER MINES.

DRY DOCKS. 3 Imperial Docks at Wilhelmshafen, Kiel, Dantzic.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

FOUNDRIES. IRON MINES.

LEAD MINES, LIME QUARRIES.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. 14 Imperial in 1892.

MINES. In all mines in 1892, 421,000 employees, total wages, \$97,257,750.

PEARL FISHERIES. PEAT BEDS.

PORCELAIN FACTORIES. The "Dresden China" factory has for 180 years been the property of the Government of Saxony. It employs 800 persons, and is the largest porcelain factory in the world. The Royal Prussian Porcelain Factory at Berlin, founded in 1750,

and handed over to the State in 1763, has also an experimental and teaching institution.

QUININE.

QUARRIES.

ROPE WALKS.

SAW MILLS.

SHIP BUILDING. Of War vessels.

SILVER MINES. The largest in Europe is at Himmelsfürst (at Goslau in Saxony).

SMELTING WORKS. ULTRAMARINE WORKS.

LAW AND ORDER.

Commercial and criminal laws are uniform throughout the Empire. Not so civil. All Departments duplicated in each of the 26 states.

AMBASSADORS.

APPORTIONING BOARDS.

APPRAISING COMMISSIONERS.

ARBITRATION COMMISSIONERS.

ASSAYING COMMISSIONERS.

ASSESSING BOARDS. AUDITING BOARDS.

BANKRUPT REGISTRY.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARDS.

COMPTROLLERS. CONSULS.

COPYRIGHT BUREAUS.

CORONERS, or "Kreis-Physicus."

CORPORATION COUNSELS.

COURTS OF JUSTICE. Total Judges in all Courts of the Empire (except the Supreme) in 1893, 7,397. Total convicted in Amts and Land-Gerichte in 1891, 391,064.

SUPREME or Reichsgerichte, 79 Judges, appointed by Emperor on advice of Bundesrath. Has 4 criminal and 6 civil senates. Appellate over all other courts.

OBERLANDESGERICHTE, 28. 7 Judges in its criminal senate.

LANDGERICHTE, 2nd court. 172, with 5 Judges for criminal cases, and 3 Judges and 12 jurymen for other cases.

AMTSGERICHTE, lowest court. In 1892, 1,919 each with one Judge.

ENCUMBRANCE BUREAUS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS. Emperor and Chancellor and 12 Secretaries of Departments of State.

EMIGRATION BUREAUS.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONS.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

JURIES GRAND. JURIES PETIT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

National. *Bundesrath*, 58 members appointed by the Governments of individual states for each session.

Reichstag, 397 members elected for 5 years.

PROVINCIAL. The 26 States are kingdoms, principalities, &c.

MUNICIPAL, in all towns.

MARRIAGES, must be civil.

MINISTERS, FOREIGN.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

PATENT OFFICES. POLICE.

PORT WARDENS. POUNDS.

PRISONS:

Police Stations. Jails,

Houses of Juvenile Correction.

Reformatories. Penitentiaries.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONS.

REGISTRARS OF DEEDS.

SECRET SERVICE. RIVER COMMISSIONS.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

Each *Gemeinde* (by Imperial law of 1890) must provide for its own poor. (Compare the English method.)

Those of no local settlement are cared for by the State to which they belong.

ANNUITY GRANTS. CHARITY BUREAUS.

DISPENSARIES.

HOMES FOR

Aged.	Orphans.
Idiots.	Insane.
Sailors.	Soldiers.

HOSPITALS:

General.	Epidemic.
Insane.	Lying In.
Marine.	Eye and Ear.
Orthopedic.	

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

INSURANCE:

Accident, Imperial. Obligatory for all wage-earners.
Includes 15,000,000 persons.

Fire. *Life.*

Old Age. Includes 12,000,000 persons.

Sickness. Includes 7,000,000 persons. 3% of wages.

LIFE SAVING.

LIGHT HOUSES.

LODGING HOUSES. Cost nothing for 5 nights in a month.

PAWN SHOPS.

PENSION DEPARTMENT. Budget estimate for 1894, 44,793,000 marks.

POOR HOUSES. In 1885 total receiving public relief, 1,592,386 (3.4 % of population).

SIGNAL CORPS.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

BATHS, in many places. CEMETERIES.

DRINKING FOUNTS AND TROUGHS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

FORESTRY. 4,545,496 hectares belong to the State and the Crown. Managed by a staff of scientifically trained men. There are 4 special schools of forestry. All forests are under State control as to care, &c. From forests and domains alone Prussia receives a revenue of about \$19,440,000.

FOUNTAINS.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE GATHERING.

GAS LIGHTING. PARKS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIANS FOR THE CITY.

PLAY GROUNDS. QUARANTINE.

SANITARIES. SEATS IN PARKS.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES. STREET CLEANING.

STREET SPRINKLING.

WATERING PLACES.

WATER WORKS, in all large and most small towns, they are usually owned and managed by the municipalities.

STATE INTERFERENCE.

All businesses and all events in any way interesting to or affecting the community as a whole are registered, licensed, inspected or restricted. The responsibility of the individual to society has reached a highly socialized stage of consciousness in Germany. The form of Government being monarchy makes the State regulation assume the unwholesome phase of "paternalism." The ideal should be regulation "by the people."

BERLIN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

In Germany the municipal interest is very strong. Albert Shaw says (Century for July, 1894.) "The German city holds itself responsible for the education of all; for the provision of amusement and the means of recreation; for the adaptation of the

training of the young to the necessities of gaining a livelihood, for the health of families; for the moral interests of all; for the civilizing of the people; for the promotion of individual thrift; for protection from various misfortunes; for the development of advantages and opportunities in order to promote the industrial and commercial well-being; and incidentally for the supply of common services and the introduction of conveniences."

Berlin's new progress began in 1861, the year of Emperor William's accession to the throne of Prussia. It was at the beginning of the modern awakening. When the New Empire was formed and Berlin became the Capitol, the boom took on still deeper and broader interest. The greatest schemes were devised for enlarging and beautifying the city. The Royal Government had from of old made and repaired the streets, drained the city, excavated the Spree, and made the bridges. But private companies had supplied the water and gas. The schools were under the control of the clergy, or were private.

In 1874 the city government acquired the control of the streets. It began to widen, straighten, repave, etc. The city embanked the Spree, dredged it and built iron bridges. In 1873 the city got control of the water supply. It stopped the draining of the city into the Spree, and undertook a new disposal of the sewage. Its drainage is now the most perfect in the world. The total sewage is utilized on sewage-farms at a safe distance from the City. These now cover 30 square miles, while the City itself covers but 25. They have cost upwards of 30,000,000 marks, while the cost of tunnels, &c., reaching to them has been upwards of 70,000,000 marks. It is becoming a self-sustaining work, and will soon be a source of great revenue. New sanitary institutions were established, municipal slaughterhouses, market-halls, epidemic and infectious hospitals, public wash and bath houses, inspection of food, houses, and whatever might affect public health.

The City gas-works, begun in 1870, were greatly enlarged in 1875. The question of education was taken over to the City control. Especial attention was paid to technical and scientific schooling. Parks and play-grounds were greatly multiplied. Gymnasiums were fitted up. The City began to direct and control the manner of housing the working people. The street railways were put under City inspection, and City officers helped to plan and extend the usefulness of this public convenience, which was still left under private ownership. A most excellent and extensive viaduct system of elevated railway has been constructed.

NEW ZEALAND.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 104,471 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 668,651 in 1891.

New Zealand is socially the most interesting country in the world at present. People there are not conscious of any movement towards Socialism. Mr. Arthur Clyden in a recent letter before the National Liberal Club in London, said of this movement: "I should describe it as a supreme attempt by Old World victims of bad government to prevent a recurrence of the evils in their new homes by boldly radical legislation." No taunt of "grand-motherly legislation" for one moment deters them from the resolute exploitation of the strong arm of the law for their protection against every oppressive force, whether of capital or class interest.

The following is from the pen of Mr. John D. Connolly, United States Consul at Auckland, New Zealand:

"The land laws of this country are unique, having no parallel in the modern world, that I am aware of. Of the extension of the franchise to women I can only say that the experiment has proved eminently successful, even beyond the most enthusiastic advocates. Her first effort has raised the moral tone and purified to a large extent the moral atmosphere of politics. Woman has demonstrated here that she is disinterested, unselfish and fully worthy of political confidence reposed in her. As to the country having drifted into socialism, as you seem to think, it is only fair to say that there is very little need of apprehension in that respect, at least for the present. At the same time it cannot be denied that the tendency of legislation appears to be pointing that way. If it be socialism to relieve the poor, the workingman, the artisan and the struggling small farmer and the mechanics from the burdens of taxation as much as possible, and compel the monopolist, the land-grabber, the purse-proud and the affluent members of society to bear the weight and expense of government, then socialism is certainly in full swing here. If it be socialism to shorten the hours of the laborer to eight per pay, and give him a half holiday in

every week, besides at least a half dozen full holidays in the year under full pay, thus affording him more time for rest, recreation and intellectual development than is enjoyed by his fellow workers in any part of the world, then indeed it is undeniable that socialism is rampant in New Zealand. If it be socialism to compel the admission of more pure air and genial sunshine into the work-room and factory, under government supervision, to teach the laborers their rights and how to lawfully and peacefully obtain them, to force the earth-grabber to either sell, sub-divide or improve his land so it will produce what nature intended it should, thereby administering to the wants of the people, or place the land within the reach of those who desire homes—if this be socialism, then indeed are the people of this country blessed beyond all others, for all I have enumerated, and more, are they enjoying to the fullest extent to-day. There is a general diffusion of wealth, no great poverty and not a single millionaire so far as I know. Although legislation does not directly interfere with laudable accumulation thrift and industry, yet there is no denying that the general tendency is toward checking, if not absolutely preventing the acquisition of vast estates in the hands of individuals or companies, to the detriment of the people."

DEFENSE OF NATION.

MILITIA in 1893, total 8,654.

Armories.

Armory Boards.

FORTS, in all chief harbors.

NAVAL RESERVE, 66 men.

FINANCE AND LAND.

SAVINGS BANKS, POSTAL. Depositors, 84,488,
and deposits at the end of 1890, \$9,975,907.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT (Foreign Revenue).

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TAX COLLECTING DEPARTMENT.

LOANS, Government. New Zealand loans money to
land-buyers and land-improvers.

LAND, Public. The Government leases its land at 5 %
on the estimated cash price, the estimate being renewed every 3 years. The lessee has the right to purchase

at the end of the lease, which is for 25 years. Without the purchase right, the rent is 4% of the selling price on a lease of 999 years. Both kinds of leases are subject to occupation and improvements yearly. (Compare Mr. Henry George's Proposals.)

The limit of purchase holdings is 640 acres of first-class land, and 2,000 acres of second-class. On lands whose value, improvements deducted, exceed £5,000, there is an addition to the ordinary land tax, in the form of a *graduated land tax* on a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per £ on land value between £5,000 and £10,000; $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per £ between £10,000 and £50,000; $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per £ increase for each additional £20,000, up to the maximum of £210,000 and upwards, at which the extra tax is $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. per £. It is the settled policy of the Government to break up large estates. If the owner objects to the Government valuation, he is allowed to value it himself, and he gets the choice of paying tax on the Government valuation or selling it to the Government at his own lower valuation.

DISTRIBUTION.

Probably in no other country has the sense of the general public good been kept so constantly before the minds of those in authority. They have realized that without Government initiative the country would be very slowly opened up, and that with it the general prosperity would be incalculably enhanced. Hence, Public Works have been undertaken in advance of settlement. Roads, railways, telegraph and water-works (in the gold fields) were pushed to all parts of the country. From 1872 to March 31, 1893, a sum of £26,736,974 was expended in these ways.

ROADS, everywhere, are public property.

STREETS, the same.

STREET RAILWAYS, gradually coming under municipal ownership.

STREET LIGHTING is done at municipal expense, and in some cases the plants are owned and operated by the towns.

RAILWAYS. In 1893 there were under State ownership 1,886 mi. The Government first assumed ownership in railways in 1863; and in 1872 there were only 65 mi. in operation.

Up to March 31, 1892, the cost to the State had been (for building and purchase) £15,497,783.

Receipts for 1893, £1,181,521. Expenses, £732,141.

Profits, net, £449,380. It is hardly possible to estimate the profits that have accrued to the colony through increase of land values, stimulation of production, cheapening of transit, &c., &c., by Government ownership and enterprise in railways.

(Under private ownership there are reported 150 mi.)

EXPRESS SERVICE. HARBORS.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

BRIDGES.

BRIDGE ENGINEERS.

SURVEYORS.

MARKETS.

POSTAL SERVICE: number of offices in 1892, 1,263.

Receipts, in 1892, £214,002. Expenses, for Post and Telegraph together, £278,394. Profits, net, for both, £58,546.

TELEGRAPH: number of mi. in 1892, 5,479; mi. of wire, 13,459. In 1893 the length of line was 5,513 mi.; and the number of offices, 640. Receipts in 1893, \$547,729. Government business (free) would have amounted to \$138,903, making a total of \$685,635.

Expenses, \$590,493. Actual profits, \$75,142.

Employees in Telegraph and Postal service in 1892, 2,299.

TELEPHONE: about 3,160 mi. of wire. It is in charge of the Telegraphic Department. For the year ending March 31, 1894, the receipts were \$104,502; expenses, \$106,664. If to the receipts are added the free Government services, there is left a profit of \$24,800. The

average rent or Telephones is \$24 per year. (Just 1-10 of the amount which New Yorkers have to pay the private monopoly of the Bell Telephone Co.)

EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAUS.

ART GALLERIES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

BAND CONCERTS. BOTANIC GARDENS.

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

CENSUS BUREAUS. CLOCKS, TOWN.

COAST SURVEYS. EXPOSITIONS.

EDUCATIONAL BUREAUS.

FAIRS.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

LIBRARIES. In 1892 there were 298 open to the public.

METEOROLOGICAL BUREAUS.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES.

MUSEUMS. OBSERVATORIES.

PRINTING, of Government documents, reports, &c.

READING ROOMS.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC.

KINDERGARTENS.

PRIMARY in 1892, 1,369, with 3,268 teachers, and 124,833 pupils.

SECONDARY in 1892, 28, with over 166 teachers, and 2,327 pupils.

COLLEGES in 1892, 4, with 39 professors, and 1,063 students.

UNIVERSITY.

LAW.

NORMAL, 2.

MEDICAL.

ART, 2.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TECHNOLOGICAL.

AGRICULTURAL, 1.

BLIND.

DEAF AND DUMB.

EXPENSE borne by the general Government in 1892,
£415,550 (or \$2,023,728).

FOOD PRODUCTION.

FARMING. 4 Government farms have recently been started (1894).

MEANS PRODUCTION.

The Government, general and municipal, is yearly taking on enterprises of productive activity. It already has the following, and probably others :

CAR BUILDING.

FOUNDRIES.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

TIMBER.

SAW MILLS.

WATER-WORKS, in gold fields. They have yielded a handsome State revenue.

LAW AND ORDER.

No country occupies a more advanced position in the socialized condition of governing enterprise. Almost the only exception is in the Governor and Council holding office by British Imperial appointment. This disadvantage, however, is doubtless offset by certain defensive and commercial advantages furnished by the Imperial Government. The franchise is now extended to both men and women of European and native lineage. Without stating particulars, I will simply say that the following departments of Law and Order are organized :

APPORTIONING BOARDS.

APPRAISING COMMISSIONERS.

ARBITRATION COMMISSIONERS.

ASSAYING COMMISSIONERS.

AUDITING BOARDS. ASSESSING BOARDS.
 BANKRUPT REGISTRY.
 CIVIL SERVICE BOARDS.
 COMPTROLLERS. CONSULS.
 CORONERS. COPYRIGHT BUREAU.
 CORPORATION COUNSELS.

COURTS OF JUSTICE :

CIVIL.	CRIMINAL.
SUPREME.	CIRCUIT.
CLAIMS.	POLICE.
MAGISTRATE.	

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT : Governor, appointed
 by Imperial Government, and 7 ministers.

JURIES, PETIT. IMMIGRATION BUREAU.
 JURY COMMISSIONERS.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES :

NATIONAL. *Legislative Council* of 47 members, nominated by the Crown for 7 years (before 1891, for life).
 (There are 2 Maoris in the Council.)

House of Representatives of 74 members, elected for 3 years. (There are 4 Maoris.)

PROVINCIAL.	MUNICIPAL.
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MARRIAGES.	PATENT OFFICES.
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PARK COMMISSIONERS.

POLICE in 1891, 484.	POUNDS.
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PRISONS :

POLICE STATIONS.	JAILS.
REFORMATORIES.	PENITENTIARIES.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONS.

REGISTRARS OF DEEDS.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

CHARITY BUREAUS. DISPENSARIES.

HOMES FOR :

ORPHANS, 1,492 children in 1891.

HOSPITALS :

GENERAL.

EPIDEMIC.

INFANT.

INSANE.

ABORIGINES DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCE, LIFE. Provided by Government in 1869.

In August, 1893, the accumulated fund was over £2,000,000. In 1892 there were 30,316 policies, issuing insurance to the amount of £16,036,220.

LIFE SAVING.

LIGHT HOUSES.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

POOR HOUSES. In 1891 there were 667 indoor paupers.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE, established in 1872. In 1892 there were being administered 1,912 estates, worth £1,284,759. It is a sort of *Estate Savings Bank*, guaranteed by Government.

UNEMPLOYED, WORK FOR. There is a Bureau of Industries, whose central office is at Wellington; it has a branch office in each large town. At any one of these any person can get information as to wages and employment in any part of New Zealand. Its services are *free of charge*. From March 31, 1892, to March 31, 1893, 3,874 men were put in the way of employment.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

BATHS AND SANITARIUM are run by Government on a 50 acre reserve in the Rotorua District, where there are celebrated mineral waters. The rate is very low, and the preference is given to those patients who are not able to pay much.

DRINKING FOUNTS AND TROUGHS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

FORESTRY.

FOUNTAINS.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE GATHERING.

GAS LIGHTING. PARKS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

QUARANTINE. SANITARIES.

SEATS IN PARKS. STREET CLEANING

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

WATER-WORKS.

ENGLISH COLONY TENDENCIES.

Whenever and wherever the Anglo-Saxon has gone away from his native home (during this century), he has formed a settlement as free as possible from the selfish, class-begotten errors of the mother land. Great Britain (and in a less degree the United States) has been the source of emigration for peopling Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, much of the West Indies, Falkland Islands, Mauritius, and many parts of Africa. In the formation of the new governments, the great aim has been to bar out the tendency to inequality resulting from aristocracies in politics and commerce. Thus in no case has a government been formed with an hereditary upper house. That next great danger, viz: the aristocracy that rears itself on money, has had its chances limited by the lack of opportunity for monopolistic enterprise. In nearly every instance the Governments are taking into their own hands the things in which lurk the greatest dangers, *e. g.*, the Railways, Telegraphs, Postal and Express service, and in many instances the Banking. Numerous other blocks to selfishness have been made in the way of Government management of mines, canals, roads, bridges, forests, &c., and in the municipal control of water-works, city lighting, street railways, markets, &c.

People who emigrate do so to better their conditions. They seek to avoid the burdens imposed upon them by unjust social arrangements at home. This explains why those who peopled New Zealand did not take the English House of Lords with them. They had enough of this institution as a class when they lived in Great Britain. When they formed their Government they did it on an improved and more humane basis.

Now, this was exactly the position of our fore-fathers in the United States. They left the old countries for the same reasons. They formed their State with the same ends in view, viz: the avoidance of those grave difficulties which they left behind. In those early days, these liberties were not to be had, however, without fighting for them, for the fatherland reached out a grasping hand to further control them beyond the sea. Those here who

prospered most sought to have law and government specially subserve their interests. In a hundred years it has come about that they have developed here a condition of inequality which is hardly distinguishable from that which they left. (Read the satirical story "Dogs and Fleas," which is really a history of the United States written in a most facetious manner.)

The new industrial era began before the colonization of Australia and New Zealand. Hence the evils and their cause were plainer seen, and they could be in great measure avoided. New Zealand is the best illustration. Settled later, it has profited by the experience of the world elsewhere; and hence its almost unparalleled progress in social development. Only a few of the great evils that weighed down the nations of the past have taken deep hold here as yet. Hereditary pretence in shape of idle aristocratic families, they have none. Opportunity for commercial monopoly of sources of production or means of distribution of national products, they are preventing. The tenure of the land is the most socially equitable on the globe, while all the chief means of transit, transportation, and communication are taken into the State's own hands. Again, they have seen that, granting the absurdity of aristocracy's claims in general, there falls to the ground also the abominations of primogeniture, and of exclusive male suffrage.

ABYSSINIA.

(ITALIAN.)

AREA, 190,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, about 5,000,000.

At first thought, one might wonder at seeing the name of such a nation as the Abyssinian in a book collecting the facts regarding concrete socialism. But further reflection will teach us that all government, all social aggregation, all human coöperation, is socialism. Indeed, the extent to which the coöperative spirit is carried, measures the development of a nation in civilization. It is the humanization of effort. It is the eradication of self-centeredness, and the putting in its place of an unselfish, social, mutually helping feeling. Hence, the lowest tribe of barbarians, if they have begun tribal relations, if they have organized themselves into mutual

helpfulness in any sense, have to that extent become socialized. Therefore, it must be affirmed that the popular notion regarding socialism is merely a *notion*. All government is socialized effort. Socialism is the *ism* of society. It is simply the explanation of society. In human nature there are two strong tendencies ; the one tends to the gratification of the selfish impulses, the other, to the demands of the social relations. Each is mutually dependent upon the other. The selfish impulses naturally rebel against social regulations. But the welfare of the individual, his maintainance and development, his opportunity for expanding and enlarging himself as a personality, depend upon the keeping of his own and others' selfishness in curb. Hence, those nations are most primitive in which selfishness and individualism are most rampant. Those countries which the world calls the highest are the most differentiated in social functions, and the most integrated in social coöperation in the performance of those functions. This is abundantly shown by the facts enumerated in this volume ; and we must insist that the popular howl against the further socialization of human effort arises either from dense ignorance, or from determined disposition to continue in the holding of unjust advantages.

Barbarous, as we look upon countries like Abyssinia, they have already begun and carried out a long way the coöperative spirit. In the matter of Defense they have for centuries maintained a fighting army. They assist each other in matters of Production and Distribution. Without the machinery of Law and Order there would be no aggregation of people called Abyssinians. There must be necessarily arrangements and a division of functions for the accomplishment of legislative, judicial, and executive matters. Among primitive peoples the different phases of the machinery of government are not clearly differentiated, and yet they have their modes of Assessing and Collecting Taxes for the accomplishment of the common good. They legislate on marriage rela-

tions, and define rights in a thousand ways. They provide for the Sanitation and Safety of the community by common provision. They look after Relief of the needy, and feel and bear each others woes to a considerable extent. The vast difference between them and the higher socialized nations, shows the incalculable value of every stage of socialization of human energy and human powers.

ALGERIA.

(FRENCH.)

AREA, 184,474 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 4,124,732 in 1891.

DEFENSE OF NATION.

This is a French colony, and a detachment of the regular army is stationed here.

MILITIA, in 1888, total, 54,000.

FINANCE.

French money is in circulation.

CUSTOMS DEPT. employed 1,061 officers in 1888.

INTER. REV. DEPT. TREASURY DEPT.

TAX COLLECTING DEPT.

DISTRIBUTION.

PATHS, over mountains.

ROADS, in 1893 there were 2,922,965 km.

STREETS, in all towns.

RAILWAYS, under State ownership. In 1892 there were 1,956 mi. The receipts for that year were 26,445,599 fr.

HARBORS.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE are under State ownership and management. Their combined receipts for 1891 were 4,022,070 fr.; expenses, 4,060,394fr.; and a deficit of 38,324 fr.

(There were 4,310 mi. of telegraph line, and 10,000 mi. of wire belonging to private companies in 1890. These had 356 offices. The companies are all sub-ventioned by the French Government.)

EDUCATION.

Education is backward, yet there are various public instrumentalities at work, and a good progress is being made. Among the educational undertakings by State and municipalities are the following :—Census Bureaus, Churches (the various faiths receiving State grants), Coast Surveys, Educational Bureau, Expositions, Fairs, Geographical Surveys, Libraries, Museums and Schools. Of Kindergartens there were in 1891, 154. Primary, 921, with 78,963 pupils. A few High Schools; and 10 Academies and Colleges, having 1,336 students.

Expense provided for in the State Budget for 1894, 5,651,793 fr.

LAW AND ORDER.

This phase of the social order is being reconstructed after the French type, and is provided for in the following ways :—Assessing, Auditing and Apportioning Boards; Consuls; Civil, Criminal and Supreme Courts, and Chief Executive Department (consisting of French Governor General, assisted by a Council); Municipal and Provincial Legislative Functionaries; Marriages by civil authority; Registrars of Deeds; Police regulation (in 1888 a force of 5,091); Prisons, (Police Stations, Jails and Penitentiaries. Some idea of the organization of these prisons may be obtained from the report that in 1888, 52,494 persons were before the Police Courts, and 498 persons were convicted of crimes).

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

The extent to which the extremely needy and the sick are cared for, is one of the best measures of the moral feeling of a nation. This highly developed human regard is a counteraction against the blind force of natural se-

lection, and the people in whom it strongly prevails may be expected to coöperate more earnestly and extensively in other ways.

Algeria has Charity Bureaus, General Hospitals, Light Houses, Pension Department, and some Poor Houses.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

Almost as soon as a people pass beyond mere tribal relations and assume governmental arrangements, the very necessity of numbers and the closer and more complicated relations compels some general public provisions for Sanitation and Safety. Among the higher peoples these will be very elaborate, and the division of functions extensive. In countries like Algeria, which are being trained out of barbarism under the tutelage of one of the highest socialized nations, such arrangements are necessarily incomplete. But there are beginnings in the provision of:—Drinking Founts and Troughs, Fire Departments, Fountains, Forestry, Garbage and Refuse Gathering, Health Departments, Parks, Quarantine, Sewerage and Drainage, and Water-works.

ANDORRA.

AREA, 175 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 6,000.

A very interesting little republic in the Pyranees. It has a Militia of 600 men. They are commanded by the magistrates. The two chief magistrates are representatives of the Spanish Bishop of Urgel and the French republic. They constitute an Appellate Court, and are each an Appellate Court from the other. The republic provides for the Roads and Streets, the Street Lighting and many public works. It has its system of Education, largely under State Church control. There is the usual simple machinery of Law and Order, and various institutions of a Charitable order.

ANGOLA.

(PORTUGUESE.)

AREA, 457,500 sq. mi. POPULATION, about 2,000,000 in 1892.

This is one of the promising new regions in West Africa and is being molded on the Portuguese basis. It is very new, and the European population is still very small. Yet provision is already on the way for the organization of native Defense Force, for the construction of Public Roads and the improvement of other public utilities, for the establishment of various means for Public Instruction, and for the Legal Regulation of society.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

AREA, 1,125,086 sq. mi. POPULATION, 4,257,000 in 1892.

DEFENSE OF NATION.

ARMY, REGULAR, in 1892, total, 19,020.

OFFICERS, 1,398. MEN, 17,622.

MILITIA, in 1892, total, 480,000.

Armories. Armory Board.

NAVY in 1892, total, 1,530 men.

Port Defense Ships, 2. Cruisers, 17.

Torpedo Boats, 12. Total War Vessels, 31.

FINANCE.

BANKS. The Banks are all semi-socialized institutions.

The National Bank was opened December 1, 1891, with a capital of \$50,000,000. It has 51 branches. There are 14 State Banks (less socialized). (Compare the Bank of France.) There are Savings and Loan Banks under Government management. Capital, \$300,000. Operations in 1891, \$545,246.

COINAGE by General Government alone.

CUSTOMS DEPT. INTER REV. DEPT.

NOTE ISSUE by National Bank in 1893, \$306,000,000.

TAX COLLECTING DEPT. TREASURY DEPT.

DISTRIBUTION.

PATHS. ROADS. STREETS.

EXPRESS SERVICE, in part by Government.

RAILWAYS, under State ownership. In 1891 there were 1,817 mi. (Under private ownership, 8,023 mi.)

CANALS AND NAVIGABLE RIVERS, 2,200 mi.

HARBORS. WHARVES AND PIERS.

BRIDGES. BRIDGE ENGINEERS.

SURVEYORS.

POSTAL SERVICE in 1893 there were 946 offices (including telegraph.) The Postal receipts for 1893 were \$1,925,950.

TELEGRAPH in 1893 the State owned 11,250 mi. of line, and its receipts were \$746,421. (The railroad companies owned 8,050 mi., and private companies, 1,115.)

EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAUS.

BOTANIC GARDENS. CENSUS BUREAUS.

CHURCH, STATE, Roman Catholic (others tolerated).

In 1891 the expense to the State was \$272,880.

COAST SURVEYS. EDUCATIONAL BUREAUS.

EXPOSITIONS. FAIRS.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

LIBRARIES. MUSEUMS (1 National).

METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU, 1.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES.

OBSERVATORIES (1 National).

PRINTING for Government.

READING ROOMS.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC, in 1893:

PRIMARY, 3,028, with 6,241 teachers, and 227,450 pupils.

SECONDARY, 16, with 450 teachers, and 3,189 pupils (in 1892).

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 2, with about 900 students.

NORMAL, 21. LAW.

MEDICAL (Women admitted).

THEOLOGICAL, 5. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TECHNOLOGICAL, 3. INDUSTRIAL.

MILITARY, 1. NAUTICAL, 1.

Expense by General Government in 1890, \$10,415,789.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

IRRIGATION by Government is extensive. Ditches and canals are made by provinces (also extensively by individuals).

LAW AND ORDER.

AMBASSADORS. ASSESSING BOARDS.

APPORTIONING BOARDS.

APPRAISING COMMISSIONERS.

ASSAYING COMMISSIONERS.

AUDITING BOARDS. ATTORNEY GENERAL.

CONSULS. COPYRIGHT BUREAU.

COURTS OF JUSTICE:

DISTRICT (Civil and Criminal). In 1891, 3,800 criminal cases.

SUPREME, 5 judges.

EXECUTIVE DEPT., the President of the Republic and his Cabinet.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES:

NATIONAL CONGRESS: Senate of 30 members, elected for 9 years, and House of Deputies, 88 members, elected for 4 years.

PROVINCIAL. MUNICIPAL.

MARRIAGES. MINISTERS, FOREIGN.

PATENT OFFICES. POLICE, for all cities.

PRISONS :

JAILS.

PENITENTIARIES.

The average number in the prisons of Buenos Ayres was 900.

REGISTRARS OF DEEDS.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

Under this head are to be named the most usual institutions only : Charity Bureaus, Dispensaries, General Hospitals, Indian Dept., Pension Dept., Poor Houses, &c.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

Comprises provision in the way of Drinking Founts and Troughs, Fire Depts., Forestry, Fountains, Garbage and Refuse Gathering, Health Depts., Parks, Quarantine, Sanitaries, Seats in Parks, Sewerage and Drainage, and Street Cleaning.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AREA, 265,189 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 42,635,342 in 1890.

ARMY, REGULAR, in 1893, total 347,297.

Officers, 4,116.

Men, 343,181.

In 1893-4 the Budget estimate of expense was 129,459,-268 florins.

MILITIA, in 1893, total, 355,127.

Armories.

Armory Boards.

Forts.

NAVY, in 1893, total, 13,698 men.

Officers of ships and marines, 1,189.

Seamen and marines, 12,509.

Battle ships, 8.

Port defense ships, 10.

Cruisers, 31.

Torpedo boats, 55.

Total War Vessels, 106.

In 1893-4 Budget estimate of expense, 12,577,680 fl.

NAVAL RESERVE, 9,026.

FINANCE AND LAND.

BANK, the Austro-Hungarian, a semi-socialized institution, has exclusive note issue.

BANKS, SAVINGS, POSTAL, in 1891, 7,767; with 1,080,375 depositors, and, 67,237,583 fl. deposited.

COINAGE, only by State.

CUSTOMS DEPT. INTER. REV. DEPT.

NOTE ISSUE by National Bank.

TAX COLLECTING DEPT. TREASURY DEPT.

LAND. STATE, 3,963,391 acres; District and Parish land, 12,338,930 acres; Church lands, 3,229,257 acres; Educational lands, 189,145 acres; total socialized lands, 19,720,723 acres; or, 28.27 % of total area, (69,726,170 acres.

DISTRIBUTION.

ROADS AND PATHS, in 1889, 103,800 mi.

STREETS, in all towns and cities.

STREET LIGHTING, under municipal ownership is common.

EXPRESS SERVICE is directed by government.

RAILWAYS, under State ownership, in 1892, 11,337 km. (or 7,028.94 mi.)

(Of railways under private ownership, there are 9,461 km. worked by Government; and, 7,558 km. worked by the companies.)

Sir A. Nicholson, British Consul General in Hungary, in a report of April 10, 1890, says:

"The year 1889 will be noteworthy in the history of Hungarian railways, as it witnessed the introduction of the Zone tariff on all State railways. The Zone system allows tickets to be sold like postage stamps, good for any distance within the zone (or radius) where issued. Since the introduction of the new cheap traffic on the 1st of August, 1889, to the 31st of December, 1889, the passenger traffic increased by over 3,000,000 persons, and the gross receipts, by over £50,000 (about \$250,000). As the total number of passengers annually carried by Hungarian railways has not hitherto exceeded 15,500,000, the large increase in 5 months, is

remarkable. It is said that no extra expense has been incurred, and, in fact, that economies have been effected in the ticket-issuing department, owing to the facilities now afforded for obtaining tickets at post-offices, stores, and other places in town." In real truth, the Hungarians, send themselves by stamps, just as they and we do our letters. This is a showing that merits the most careful attention, and especially when it is remembered that the State railways in Hungary covered only 6,170 mi. The fare is so low that a ride of 6 mi. costs only 1 cent. Moreover, the wages of railway men have doubled since Government ownership began.

CANALS AND NAVIGABLE RIVERS, 7,200 mi.

HARBORS.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

BRIDGES.

BRIDGE ENGINEERS.

SURVEYORS.

POSTAL SERVICE: number of offices, in Austria, in 1892, 4,866; in Hungary, in 1891, 4,189. Receipts for Post and Telegraph in Austria for 1892, 35,993,560 fl.; expenses, 31,750,837 fl.; profits, 4,242,723 fl. Receipts for Post and Telegraph in Hungary for 1891, 13,723,856 fl.; expenses, 9,561,836 fl.; profits, 4,162,020 fl. Total net profits for Austria-Hungary, 8,404,743 fl.

TELEGRAPH, STATE LINE in 1892, 31,862 mi.; and 89,344 mi. of wire.

TELEPHONES.

MARKETS.

EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAUS.

ART GALLERIES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

BAND CONCERTS. BOTANIC GARDENS.

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

CENSUS BUREAUS. CLOCKS, TOWN.

CHURCHES. The Budget estimate of Government grants to various churches for 1894-5 is 7,148,050 fl. for Austria, and 8,681,659 fl. for Hungary. There is full liberty of conscience.

COAST SURVEYS.

EDUCATIONAL BURS.

EXPOSITIONS. FAIRS.
 GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.
 LIBRARIES. MUSEUMS.
 METEOROLOGICAL BUREAUS.
 MONUMENTS AND STATUES.
 OBSERVATORIES. READING ROOMS.
 PRINTING for Government.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC:

KINDERGARTENS, in 1891, 729.

PRIMARY, in 1891, 35,536, with 88,292 teachers, and 5,274,200 pupils.

SECONDARY, in 1892, 437, with 8,133 teachers, and 118,666 pupils.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, in 1892, 11, with 1,446 professors, and 17,881 students.

NORMAL, in 1891, 141.

LAW, in 1892, 11 in Hungary, with 815 students.

MEDICAL. ART. FORESTRY.

THEOLOGICAL, in 1892, 100, with 4,075 students.

TECHNOLOGICAL (including Industrial and Agricultural), 1,735, with 195,595 students.

MILITARY. NAUTICAL, 5.

BLIND. DEAF AND DUMB.

(In Vienna, alone, in 1890, there were 285 public schools, with 3,800 teachers, and 140,000 pupils.)

FOOD PRODUCTION.

State productive enterprise is yet within narrow lines. IRRIGATION extends over 10 % of the country. It is conducted chiefly by neighborhood coöperative corporations.

MEANS PRODUCTION.

SILK CULTURE is exclusively a Government enterprise. In 1892, in Hungary, 76,397 families were engaged in silk culture. The product of cocoons was 970,248 kilograms for Hungary ; and in 1891 for Austria, 1,506,524 kilograms.

LAW AND ORDER.

AMBASSADORS. APPRAISING COMS.
 APPORTIONING BOARDS.
 ASSAYING COMS. ASSESSING BOARDS.
 AUDITING BOARDS. BANKRUPT REGISTRY.
 CIVIL SERVICE BOARDS.
 CONSULS. COPYRIGHT BUR.

COURTS OF JUSTICE:

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL, in Austria, 68 Provincial, and
 916 County or District; and in Hungary, 65 Provincial
 and 384 County or District.

SUPREME AND CASSATION. CIRCUIT.

MILITARY. POLICE.

EXECUTIVE DEPT. Emperor and Cabinet of 9 min-
 isters each from Austria and Hungary.

EMMIGRATION BUR.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES:

NATIONAL. Austria and Hungary each have their
 double legislative assemblies. The connecting link of
 the two nations is the Imperial Assembly called "*The
 Delegations.*" It consists of 120 members, $\frac{1}{2}$ chosen
 by each country. In each, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 60 are chosen by
 the Upper House, and $\frac{2}{3}$ by the Lower House. Dele-
 gates are chosen for one year. Thus each act affecting
 the Empire is confirmed by 5 assemblies.

PROVINCIAL. MUNICIPAL.

MARRIAGES are civil. MINISTERS, FOREIGN.

PARK COMS. PATENT OFFICE.

POLICE. REGIS. OF DEEDS.

PRISONS: In Austria during 1890, total inmates, 10,-
 560; in Hungary during 1888, total inmates, 6,242.

POLICE STATIONS. JAILS.

REFORMATORIES. PENITENTIARIES.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

CHARITY BURS.

DISPENSARIES.

HOMES FOR ORPHANS. In 1890, 1,192.

HOSPITALS, general, epidemic, infant, insane.

LIGHT HOUSES.

PENSION DEPT.

POOR HOUSES. In 1890 there were 11,058 Institutes for Relief. 297,915 persons were aided, and 4,750,-349 fl. distributed. Besides this, 1,822 Poor Houses were supported.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

Sanitation and Safety is provided for in many ways: by Public Baths, Cemeteries, Drinking Founts and Troughs, Electric and Gas Lighting, Fire Depts., Forestry, Fountains, Garbage Gathering, Health Officers, Parks, Quarantine, Sanitariums, Sewerage and Drainage, Street Cleaning, Slaughter Houses, and Water-works.

BAHAMAS.

(BRITISH SINCE 1629.)

AREA, 5,450 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 47,565, in 1891.

This is a highly organized little colony consisting of 12 chief islands. It is governed by a Governor, and Executive Council and Legislative Council of 9 each, and a Legislative Assembly of 29. It has, in recent years, become very prosperous through the cultivation of the Sisal plant for rope-making, besides its productiveness in tropical fruits. Socially it has all the machinery of the average enlightened community.

BARBADOES.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 166 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 182,306 in 1891.

In the way of defense, a small detachment of the British Army is stationed on these islands. Their organiza-

tion includes Customs, Internal Revenue, Tax Collecting and Treasury depts. There are 482 mi. of public roads. (Railroads—24 mi. in 1891,—are under private ownership; but are subsidized by Government to the amount of £6,000 annually.) The Postal Service is well managed. Harbors, Wharves, &c., are public. Of Schools, in 1892, there were 202 Primary with 11,765 pupils; 7 Secondary with 538 pupils; and 1 College with 21 students; and a Government grant for that year of £9,340. The Church of England, Wesleyan, Moravian, and Roman Catholic, received aid by State grant in 1891 to the amount of £11,643. The Government Executive is by Governor and Council appointed by the Crown. There are the usual Courts of Justice, a Police Force of 316 men, 3 grades of Prisons, and the other legal machinery commonly found in English colonies.

BASUTOLAND.

(SOUTH AFRICA. BRITISH.)

AREA, 10,293 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 219,902, in 1891.

This is a new country being introduced into civilization by the British Government. It is defended by a British garrison, and British money is in circulation. There are many Roads in good condition. Villages are laid out in Streets. The Postal Service is enterprising and extending. State Telegraph line connects with the Cape of Good Hope. The Primary Schools in 1891 numbered 135. There are also some Secondary, Industrial, and Technological Schools. In 1891, the Government grant was £3,708. Information is provided by State through Census and Educational Bureaus, Surveys, &c. The Executive is a Governor and Council of Imperial appointment. There are several Courts, Constabulary, Prisons, Juries, Registrars and Assessing Boards, besides scores of other Government activities impossible to be reported in new countries.

BECHUANALAND.

(SOUTH AFRICA. BRITISH.)

AREA, 170,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 60,376 in 1891.

This country is better known as the Land of the Bushmen. They are a mild, inoffensive and susceptible people. The British are colonizing the country and bringing it under civilized influence. It has local Government under the general direction of the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, who is High Commissioner for South Africa. Roads, Schools, and many socializing influences are being undertaken.

BERMUDAS.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 20 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 15,290 in 1892.

These islands constitute a celebrated winter health resort. The British Government has established a fine fort at St. George, and maintains a small garrison there. British money forms the currency, but United States money is common, owing to the large number of visitors from the States. The Roads, Harbors, Postal Service and Telegraph are Government property. The Telegraph line is 32 mi. (15 of which are cable), and connects with the cable to Halifax. (A Telephone company has 300 mi. of wire and 200 subscribers.) In 1892 there were 47 Primary Schools, and the Government grant was £1,650. The Executive is in the hands of a Governor and Council. Besides them there is the usual Law and Order machinery.

BELGIUM.

AREA, 11,373 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 6,195,355, in 1892.

DEFENSE OF NATION.

ARMY, REGULAR, in 1893, total, 47,225.

Officers, 3,418.

Men 43,807.

MILITIA, (Garde Civique) in 1892, 44,184.

Forts, 9. Armories. Chief Arsenal at Antwerp.
(Navy not reported.)

FINANCE.

BANK, NATIONAL, a highly socialized institution.

The paid up capital is 550,000,000 fr. It is under State control, is the Cashier of the State and conducts the other usual banking operations. It was established by law in 1850.

STATE SAVINGS BANKS in 1890, 609; depositors, 731,057; deposits, 325,415,412 fr.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS. In 1888, 4,798 Primary Schools received deposits from 113,263 children, and there were 3,576,226 fr. deposited at the end of the year.

COINAGE only by State.

CUSTOMS DEPT. INTER. REV. DEPT.

TAX COLLECTING AND TREASURY DEPTS.

DISTRIBUTION.

ROADS, in 1891, 5,639 mi. reported.

STREETS.

EXPRESS SERVICE.

RAILWAYS, under State ownership, in 1892, 2,018 mi.

Cost to date had been 1,358,999,606 fr. The receipts for 1891 were 140,652,251 fr.; expenses, 82,635,967 fr.; and profits, 58,016,284 fr. (Under private ownership there were 792 mi.) Fares and freight rates have been reduced one half, while wages for railroad men have doubled since the government took chief control. The men prefer to work on the Government roads.

STATE CANALS AND NAVIGABLE RIVERS,
1,010 mi. in 1890. The canals cost 25,000,000,000 fr.

HARBORS.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

BRIDGES, BRIDGE ENGIN'RS AND SURVEYORS.

POSTAL SERVICE, in 1892 there were 829 offices ; receipts, 17,513,873 fr. ; expenses, 9,954,020 fr. ; and profits, 7,559,853 fr.

TELEGRAPH, State lines in 1892, 4,617 mi., with 22,739 mi. of wire. Number of offices, 965 ; receipts, 3,445,599 fr. ; expenses, 4,535,192 fr. ; and deficit, 1,089,593 fr.

EDUCATION.

State activities are numerous and include

AGRICULTURAL BUR.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

ART GALLERIES. BAND CONCERTS.

BOTANIC AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

CENSUS BUR.

CHURCH. There is no State Church, yet large grants are made yearly : to Roman Catholics, 4,800,000 fr. ; to Protestants, 85,000 fr. ; and to Jews, 16,300 fr.

CLOCKS, TOWN. COAST SURVEYS.

EDUCATIONAL BUR. EXPOSITIONS, &c.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES.

MUSEUMS. READING ROOMS.

PRINTING FOR GOVERNMENT BURS.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC, in 1892 :

KINDERGARTENS, 1,237, with 124,960 pupils.

PRIMARY, 5,797, with 640,845 pupils.

SECONDARY, 127, with 21,542 pupils.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 39, with 11,069 students.

NORMAL, 53, with 2,694 students.

LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, included in Universities.

ART, 2, with 15,344 students.

MUSIC, 1.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

INDUSTRIAL, 57, with 16,694 students.

ADULT, 1,649, with 70,945 pupils.

TECHNOLOGICAL.

MILITARY.

EXPENSE, in 1890, for Primary education alone, 28,-
898,677 fr.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

The Government uses the Canals for Irrigation. No taxes are levied on agriculturists for water.

LAW AND ORDER.

APPORTIONING BOARDS. APPRAISING COMS.

ARBITRATION COMS. ASSAYING COMS.

ASSESSING BOARDS. AUDITING BOARDS.

BANKRUPT REGISTRY. CONSULS.

COPYRIGHT BUREAU. CORONERS.

COURTS OF JUSTICE :

APPEAL, 3.

CRIMINAL OR ASSIZE.

SUPREME AND CASSATION, 1.

CIRCUIT, 26.

MILITARY.

COMMERCIAL.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, 215.

EXECUTIVE DEPT. King, 7 Ministers, and Privy
Council.

JURY, PETIT, for all criminal and political cases.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES :

NATIONAL : Senate of 69 members, elected for 8 years ;

Deputies, 138, elected for 4 years ;

PROVINCIAL (great liberty). MUNICIPAL.

MARRIAGES.

MINISTERS, FOREIGN.

PARK COMS.

PATENT OFFICE.

POLICE, 2,414 ; cost in 1894, 4,367,600 fr.

PRISONS :

JAILS, inmates in 1891, 3,513.

REFORMATORIES, inmates in 1891, 139.

PENITENTIARIES, inmates in 1891, 941.

RAILROAD COMS. REGISTRARS OF DEEDS.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

CRARITY BUREAUS, received in donations and legacies in 1891, 2,660,387 fr.

DISPENSARIES. HOUSES OF REFUGE.

HOMES for the Aged, Orphans, and Idiots.

HOSPITALS, General, Epidemic, Insane.

LIGHT HOUSES. PENSION DEPT.

POOR HOUSES. Total entries in 1891, 18,253 ; total cost, 1,148,603 fr.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

Public provision includes Baths, Drinking Founts and Troughs, Electric and Gas Lighting, Fire and Forestry Depts., Fountains, Garbage Gathering, Health and Quarantine Depts., Parks, Sanitaries, Sewerage and Drainage, Street Cleaning and Sprinkling, and Waterworks.

BOLIVIA.

AREA, 567,360 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 2,300,000 in 1892.

Bolivia is as yet little more than a barbarous nation. It has a form of republican government and is making considerable progress during the last few years. Standing Army in 1892 numbered 1,450 men. The Military expense for the year was 1,829,158, bolivianos. The Roads were very poor, but are being improved and new ones undertaken. (There were 500 mi. of Railway, under private ownership. The Telegraph is limited to the Railways.) There were 83 Post Offices in 1891. Public Education is beginning to receive attention. In 1890 there were 493 Primary Schools, with 649 teachers, and 24,244 pupils ; 16 High Schools, with 91 teachers, and 2,126 pupils ; 5 Universities (so-called,) with 83 instructors, and 1,384 students. Law, Medical, and Theological departments were included. In 1888 the report

credits the State with 43,900 bolivianos for Primary Education.

The Law and Order machinery is considerable. There are the President and his Cabinet, the Congress with a Senate of 16 (elected for 4 years,) and a Chamber of 64 Deputies (elected for 4 years), 1 Supreme and 7 Circuit Courts, a Police Force, Jails and Penitentiaries; Assessing, Auditing, Registering Depts.; Diplomatic and Consular Service.

The Roman Catholic State Church assumes the chief direction of charities of all kinds. The State oversight of Sanitary arrangements is considerable, though far from well-organized.

BRAZIL.

AREA, 3,209,878 sq. mi. POPULATION, 14,000,000 in 1888.

DEFENSE OF NATION. Regular Army in 1891, 30,477 (officers, 1,600; men, 28,877). Navy: Battle Ships, 2; Port Defense, 9; Cruisers, 25; Torpedo Boats, 8; total 44. Armories, Forts, &c.

FINANCE. (Banks are all private corporations.) The Government undertakes Coinage and Note Issue; there is a Customs and Inter. Rev. Dept., also for Tax Collecting and Treasury.

DISTRIBUTION. Brazil is a very large country, and means of transit are as yet few. There were 700 mi. of good Roads in 1890, and numerous dirt Turnpikes, besides mountain Paths and city Streets. Express Service is largely conducted by the State.

Railways under State ownership in 1893, 1,568 mi. There were besides, 1,815 mi. of sub-vented railway. The cost of these to the State up to December 31st, 1888 had been 195,636,000 milreis. The State is now building other lines to the extent of 3,815 mi. (There are under private ownership 3,250 mi. besides.)

Of Canals and Navigable Rivers there are 24,300 mi. Harbors, Wharves, Bridges, Bridge Engineers, and Surveyors are of Government provision.

Postal Service. In 1890 there were 2,733 offices. The receipts were 3,243,421 milreis; expenses, 9,323,108 milreis; and deficit, 6,079,677 milreis.

Telegraph. In 1891, 8,620 mi. under State ownership. Cost to date, 2,883,950 milreis. There were 212 offices. Receipts for 1890, 2,042,755 milreis.

EDUCATION now provided for by Agricultural Bureau, Botanic Gardens, Census Bureau, Coast Surveys, Educational Bureau, Expositions, Geographical and Geographical Surveys, Libraries, Museums, Reading Rooms, Monuments and *Schools*. Of the latter, there were, in 1889, 7,500 Primary, with 300,000 pupils; Secondary, in most towns; several Colleges, and Normal Schools; 2 each for Law and Medicine (1890); Theological; Industrial; 8 Technological with 575 students; 4 Military with 2,916 cadets; and 1 Nautical, with 2,777 marines. (In 1881, 84% of the population were illiterate.)

LAW AND ORDER. The Government is a republic headed by President and Cabinet; a National Congress of 63 Senators (elected for 9 years), and 202 Deputies (elected for 3 years). The several States have Governments based on the National type. There is an elaborate legal machinery in other respects, employing thousands of persons. The Courts of Justice comprise Police, District, Civil, Criminal and Supreme. There were 15,000 Police in 1891; and Prison provisions in the form of Police Stations, Jails, and Penitentiaries. There are Departments for Apportioning, Appraising, Assessing, Auditing, Park Supervision, and Registration of Bankruptcy, Deeds, &c. There is also a large Consul and Diplomatic Corps; Copyright, and Patent offices.

RELIEF AND CHARITY is but meagrely provided for. The greater part is done through Roman Catholic functionaries under State sanction, the Church itself re-

ceiving considerable assistance in the way of Government grants. There are Charity Bureaus, Dispensaries, Homes for Orphans, General Hospitals, Insane Asylum, Indian Agencies, Light Houses, Pension Department, and Poor Houses.

SANITATION AND SAFETY are assisted by Public Drinking Founts and Troughs, Fire Departments, Forestry, Fountains, Refuse Gathering, Health Officers, Parks, Quarantine, Sanitariums, Park Seats, Sewerage, Street Cleaning, and Water-works.

BULGARIA.

AREA, 37,860 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 3,154,375 in 1888.

DEFENSE OF NATION. *Regular Army* of 38,800 (officers, 1,162; men, 37,638). *Militia*, 139,200. *Navy* of 13 Port Defense Ships.

DISTRIBUTION. The State is surprisingly active in this kind of provision. Besides Paths, Roads, Streets, and Express Service management, it owned, in 1892, 494 km. (or 307 mi.) of *Railway*. (Private companies owned 312 km.) Bridges, Engineers, Surveyors, and Markets are maintained. *Postal Service*, in 1892, had 123 offices. Of State *Telegraph* lines, in 1891, there were 4,710 km., and 8,484 km. of wire; with 147 offices.

EDUCATION. The State Church is Greek Orthodox. There were in 1890, 3,844 Primary Schools, with 171,983 pupils; Secondary or High Schools, in the chief towns (including 4 for Girls); 1 College, and 1 Military School. The State grant towards School expense in 1890 was 2,000,000 lev. 81 % of the population were reported illiterate in 1890. There is a public Library at Sofia, a Census and Educational Bureaus.

LAW AND ORDER. The Government is a Constitutional Principality, headed by the Prince and his Ministers, the Parliament (Sobranje) of 350 members,

(elected for 3 years). To these, of course, are added the official organization necessary for Apportioning, Appraising, Assessing, Auditing, Registering, Arresting, Trying, Imprisoning, Tax Collecting, &c. Then there are the Consulate, the Customs and other Departments. On Relief and Sanitation the Census is defective.

CANADA.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 3,456,383 sq. mi. POPULATION, 4,832,679 in 1892.

DEFENSE OF NATION.

REGULAR ARMY, in 1893, 1,079 (all in Military Schools and Colleges).

MILITIA, in 1893, 38,054. Yearly expense, \$1,279,514. There are Military receipts to the extent of \$26,916. (A detachment of the British Army is always stationed in the various provinces.)

FINANCE.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS, 642 in 1892; 110,805 depositors; and \$22,298,401 deposits at the end of the year. (\$24,153,193 at end of 1893.) Expenses of management in 1892 were \$57,661. The rate of interest allowed is $3\frac{1}{2}\%$.

The Government has charge of the Coinage and Note Issue, the Customs and Internal Revenue and Tax Collecting.

DISTRIBUTION.

ROADS, 6,000 mi. for mail coaches, in 1890; besides a vast amount of Turnpike in the country, and Streets in towns and cities.

STREET LIGHTING, under municipal ownership in a few cities.

(Street Railways are chiefly owned by private companies, working under franchises which are drawn con-

spicuously in the interests of the cities. In 1893, there were 13 electric railways having 7,909 motor cars.)

STAGE COACHES. EXPRESS SERVICE.

RAILWAYS. In 1892, under Government ownership, 1,397.5 mi. The cost had been \$58,343,560; receipts for 1892 were \$3,136,393; expenses, \$3,478,597; and deficit, \$612,204. (The profit for 1893, on the Intercolonial Railway alone, was \$20,182.) (Under private ownership there were 13,472 mi.; having cost \$571,371,314; and having received Government aid amounting to \$171,211,820.)

CANALS AND NAVIGABLE RIVERS, 2,700 mi. The Canals cost \$59,000,000; the receipts in 1888 were \$271,722. They are supported entirely for public benefit.

HARBORS, BRIDGES, BRIDGE ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and MARKETS are public provision.

POSTAL SERVICE. In 1892, there were 8,288 offices; \$3,542,611 receipts; \$4,205,985 expenses; and \$663,374 deficit. \$12,825,701 were exchanged by Postal Money Orders.

TELEGRAPH. The State lines covered 2,699 mi. in 1892. (Private lines, 29,142 mi.)

EDUCATION.

In public facilities for Education, Canada ranks very high. The State or municipalities maintain Agricultural Bureaus, Art Galleries, Botanic and Zoölogical Gardens, Census and Educational Bureaus, Coast, Geographical and Geological Surveys, Exploring Expeditions, Expositions and Fairs, Libraries, Museums and Reading Rooms, Meteorological Bureaus and Observatories, Monuments and Statues, Printing Establishments, and *Schools*. Of the latter there were, in 1891, Kindergartens (in Ontario alone 66, with 160 teachers and 6,375 pupils); Primary, 15,793, with 23,809 teachers and 997,473 pupils; Secondary in 92 towns and cities; Colleges, 35, with 6,675 students; Normal; Art; Technological; Industrial;

Military ; Blind ; and Deaf and Dumb. The Expense in 1891 for Primary schools alone was \$10,101,908.

LAW AND ORDER.

The chief Executive is the Governor General and his Council (Imperial appointment). The Parliament consists of 80 Senators (elected for life), and 215 members of the House of Commons (elected for 5 years). Each province has its own special Legislative machinery, and so the towns and cities. The Government activity in the way of Boards for Apportioning, Appraising, Assessing, Auditing, Assaying, Civil Service Examining, Registering, Park, Railroad and River Oversight, is very great. Besides, there are the Consulates, Copyright and Patent Offices, Coroners, Immigration Bureaus, &c. Then come the Civil, Criminal, Circuit, Chancery, and Supreme Courts. The Juries and Jury Commissioners, the Police, Constables, and Sheriffs; the Pounds, Police Stations, Jails, Reformatories, and Penitentiaries.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

For these there is very general provision in the way of numerous Bureaus, Dispensaries, Homes (for Aged, Orphans and Idiots), Hospitals (General, Epidemic, Infant, Insane, and Lying-in), House of Refuge, Indian Agencies, Life Saving Stations, Light Houses, Nurseries, Pension Agents, and Poor Houses.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

Baths, Cemeteries, Drinking Founts and Troughs, Electric and Gas Lighting, Fountains, Garbage Gathering, Health Officers, Parks, Quarantine, Sanitaries, Sewerage, Street Cleaning and Sprinkling, and Water works. The total city water-works on June 30, 1891, was 95, supplying 102 cities and towns. Their estimated cost, \$26,131,390. Of these, 59 (or 62.1 %) were under public ownership; and 36 (or 37.9 %) under private ownership.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(SOUTH AFRICA. BRITISH.)

AREA, 221,311 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 1,527,224 in 1891.

This is an enterprising British colony. In addition to the British troops usually stationed here, there is a regular colonial force of 765 men, which costs yearly £137,660. Also a Militia, in 1892, of 5,369 men. There are still vast amounts of Public Lands. There are over 8,000 mi. of good Roads, in addition to Turnpikes and Streets. In 1892 the State owned 2,252 mi. of Railway, which had cost £19,321,755. The receipts for the year were £2,248,980; expenses, £1,370,904; and profits, £878,076. The State first assumed ownership in Railways in 1862. The experience has proved of enormous advantage to the people individually as well as collectively. (There are 192 mi. under private ownership.) The Postal Service in 1892 had 863 offices; received £252,199; expended £176,321; and had a net profit of £75,878. In 1892 the State owned 5,482 mi. of Telegraph; 310 offices; received £70,194; expended £75,878; with a deficit of £5,684. This was exclusive of £80,926, the value of Government messages sent free. The State owns and controls the Harbors, Wharves, Bridges, Markets; and supports a corps of Bridge Engineers and Surveyors.

In 1891 there were 1,809 public Primary Schools, with 2,094 teachers, and 111,436 pupils; there were besides, 6 Colleges with 237 students; also Normal, Law, Medical, Industrial, and Domestic Economy Schools. In 1891 the State expended for education, £271,046. In 1892 there were 81 Public Libraries, besides Museums, Observatories, and many other Educational instrumentalities.

Irrigation Works are constructed by the Government. It also owns extensive catchment areas worth vast amounts. These lands its leases.

The Law and Order machinery is headed by an Imperially appointed Governor and Executive Council ; and a Parliament consisting of a Legislative Council with 22 members (elected for 7 years), and a House of Assembly with 76 members (elected for 5 years). There is besides all the paraphernalia of a democratic government.

The same may be said for the departments of Relief and Charities, and Sanitation and Safety.

CEYLON.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 25,364 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 3,008,466 in 1891.

Ceylon is one of the most interesting and enterprising British colonies. It bears a yearly expense of £81,750 toward the cost of the Imperial Government garrison. Its own Militia numbered 1,217 men in 1892, and cost 99,543 rupees. (1 rupee is nearly 50 cts.) The Postal Savings Banks at the end of 1892 contained deposits of 516,842 rupees. The State owns all its Railroads, which in 1892 covered 230.5 mi., with 39 mi. more being built. The receipts for that year were 4,697,600 rupees. The Harbor dues in 1892 were 768,292 rupees. The Postal Service had 182 offices ; the Telegraph service had 34 additional offices, and 1,550 mi. of wire in 1892. To these facilities for Distribution must be added the Public Roads, Streets, Express Service, Markets, Bridges, Bridge Engineers, Surveyors, Wharves, and a very expensive Breakwater at Colombo.

In 1892, there were 4,872 public Primary Schools, with 158,458 pupils ; 12 Colleges ; Law ; Medical ; 11 Technological ; 10 Industrial ; 1 Agricultural with 10 branches ; a Woman's Educational Society numbering 1,800 members ; and the University examinations annually held in Ceylon for Cambridge and London universities. The General Government grant towards school expenses for 1892 was 525,839 rupees.

In the way of Production the State has a model farm, which was inaugurated by Prince Alfred. It owns the most extensive Irrigation works, many of which were built between 400 B. C. and 1200 A. D. The expense for 1892 was 324,194 rupees. Salt works are a Government monopoly, the net profit of which in 1891 was 9,563,240 rupees. The State also owns large Foundry and Iron Works at Colombo. Timber is exclusively Government property, and brings in a large revenue.

The Government, like that of other British colonies, is headed by a Governor and Council. There is also a Legislative Council of 18 members. The 9 provinces have a Government Agent at the head. There are 13 Local Boards, besides native villages, and 3 town municipalities. The courts are conducted on the basis of Roman-Dutch law, modified by English Colonial Ordinances. There are Supreme, District, Request, and Village Council Courts. In addition to this, must be remembered the other machinery of an enterprising colonial government.

CHILI.

AREA, 293,970 sq. miles. POPULATION, 2,867,375 in 1892.

In 1891 the Regular Army numbered 6,959, and there was an available Militia of 51,090. The Navy was composed of 1 Battle Ship, 1 Port Defense Ship, 16 Cruisers and 9 Torpedo Boats; 27 in all.

As aids to Distribution and Transportation, there are 1,600 Mule Paths aggregating 1,700 mi., and 18,600 mi. of Roads. The State owns 686 mi. of Railway (1892), which cost 58,827,349 pesos. It first assumed railway ownership in 1865. (There are under private companies, 1,049 mi. The first Railroad in South America was built in Chili, in 1850.) The Navigable Rivers amount to 2,800 mi. Harbors, Bridges, Bridge Engineers, Surveyors, &c., are maintained by State. The Postal Ser-

vice had 516 offices in 1891. In 1892 the State Telegraph Lines covered 8,000 mi. and had 304 offices. (Private lines, 5,730 mi. and 107 offices.) The State Bonded Warehouses in Valparaiso cost over \$3,000,000.

In 1892, there were 1,174 Primary Schools, with 2,048 teachers and 95,456 pupils. High Schools existed in all the chief towns; and a University, with 5 faculties, at Santiago. Besides these there were Law, Medical, Theological, Music, Art, Agricultural, Industrial, Military and Naval Schools. In 1882 the State paid for schools, \$1,386,022. There exist Art Galleries, Libraries, Museums, Census and Educational Bureaus, &c.

The Government is a republic, with a President, Cabinet of 5, and State Council of 11. The Congress has 2 Houses: a Senate of 43 (elected for 6 years), and a Chamber of Deputies of 126 (elected for 3 years.)

There is a Supreme Court of 6 judges; Police (even in the rural districts); the various kinds of prisons; &c.

CHINA.

AREA, 1,336,341 sq. mi.

POPULATION, about 386,000,000.

China, socially considered, is a peculiar nation. It is hard to compare it with modern civilizations. How weak are these ancient social structures (even when they have taken on considerable that belongs to modern times) is being made clear in the present Chino-Japanese struggle. Look at the area and population of each! The giant but awkward form of China is rapidly driven back and crushed by the little up-to-date Japan. It is instructive to compare the highly-socialized Empire of the Mikado with the poor and loosely managed "Celestial Kingdom," so-called. (See the far more numerous detailed instances of socialization under Japan.) China is probably the largest nation on the globe, regarded numerically. It is also the oldest. It has brought its ancient civilization into modern times. The people, his-

torically, have been ingenious in common affairs; but have been stagnant in the social realm, and the State still remains in the spirit of ancient days. It has not even arrived at the stage of representative government in any sense. The form is despotism, yet it is tempered by the age-long spirit of parental and filial piety, which imbues the nation from highest to lowest.

The Army is supposed to number over 650,000, and the Militia about 1,200,000. There are 2 Battle Ships, 9 Port Defense Ships, 59 Cruisers and 41 Torpedo Boats; in all, 111, (And yet they cannot keep the Japs out!)

The Roads are numerous, but abominably kept. (Railways have been attempted several times by companies, but the superstitions of the people are so strong that they have not succeeded. Miles of track have been torn up, because the spikes were believed to be "driven through the spirit Dragon's back." Some tramways with locomotives have been extensively used, but official policy is decidedly against the introduction of any sort of iron road.) The number of Navigable Rivers and Canals is very great. The latter date from 400 B. C. They are more numerous than roads in our most popular states. All farms and villages are reached by them. Boats are sculled or driven by sail. The Grand Canal from Kwa Chow (near Shanghai) to Peking is 650 mi. long. China is the only country in the world, not actually savage, which does not have some sort of government managed Postal Service. The Telegraph has been vigorously resisted, although lines now connect the chief cities, and these with the Russian frontier.

Education (of the Chinese sort) is among males widespread and highly prized. Competitive examinations for Civil Service Offices and for Literary Degrees have existed since the 8th century. Besides the Nobility, there are 4 social grades: 1st, Scholars (Literati); 2nd, Farmers; 3rd, Artisans; 4th, Merchants (traders). The study of the classics, or sacred books, constitutes the bulk of education.

The Emperor is the "Father of the people," and Chinese Government is summed up in a system of parental and filial piety. The Nuy Ko (Privy Council) has 9 Manchus and 7 Chinamen. There are 6 administrative departments: War, Punishment, Office, Ceremonies, Revenue, and Works; also 2 additional boards of Music and Censors. These are headed by appointees of the Emperor. Each Province is presided over by Viceroy and Governor. The laws were all laid down in ancient times by the wise men who wrote the Classics. This, the Emperor, Viceroys, Governors, &c., interpret and execute. Prisons are few, because the death penalty is widely and summarily applied. Punishment by torture is common.

Cemeteries are publicly maintained and held in great reverence, because of the universal ancestor worship of the people.

COCHIN CHINA.

(FRENCH.)

AREA, 23,082 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 2,034,453 in 1891.

This is an Empire under treaty of protection and alliance with France. It is, as a whole, considerably less stupid than China, and manifests some susceptibility to the influences of a modern civilization. There is a French garrison, and a native Militia of about 2,800 (in 1891). The Government owns 51 mi. of railway; is building and improving the Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Harbors. A State Post-office was recently introduced by the French; and there were in 1892 1,840 mi. of Telegraph, having 73 offices.

In 1891 there were reported 628 Primary Schools, with 1,498 teachers, and 25,397 pupils. The Government is conducted by native rulers in the form of absolute monarchy, tempered by powerful custom, but under the guidance and protectorate of a French Governor and Council.

COLOMBIA.

AREA, 504,773 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 3,878,600 in 1881.

This is a South American Republic of considerable importance. It had a standing Army of 5,500 in 1892. It provides its own money, conducting the Coinage by 2 National Mints. There is much Land and other property of considerable amount in the hands of the Government. A vast amount of Church Land was confiscated by the New Republic which came in in 1863. The Roman Catholic Church still predominates, but was disestablished at that time from being a State Church. The Government owns 238 mi. of Railway, and great enterprise has been shown both by the National and State governments in pushing forward railway undertakings, though hampered by small means and great natural difficulties. The Navigable Rivers are numerous and excellent. The State carries on the Postal Service, and owns 6,016 mi. of Telegraph, with 273 offices (1892). The Telegraph system has been greatly annoyed in remote and country regions by thieves stealing the wires and by monkeys using them for their gymnastic exercises.

The School Reports in 1893 mention 1,822 Primary, with 114,331 pupils; 34 Secondary; 9 Colleges, with 2,683 students; 1 University; 20 Normal, with 587 students; Law; Medical; Mining; Technological; Industrial; Commercial; Nautical; &c. The National Government grant for education in 1888 was \$668,725. To this was added a far larger portion by the several States.

Salt is a Government monopoly. The revenue in 1881 was \$950,285. Before 1876 all Mines were a monopoly of the Government.

The President and his Cabinet of 4 Secretaries, (Home and Foreign Affairs, Finance and Public Works, Treasury and Credit, War and Marine,) head the Federal Government. The National Congress has 27 Senators (elected for 6 years), and 66 members of the House of Representatives (elected for 4 years). There are 9 State

governments, similar to those of the separate states of our Union. Towns and cities have their own Governments and local Courts. The Supreme Court at Bogota consists of a President, 4 Judges and a Procurator-General. Minor courts, Police, Prisons, and the various Assessing and Registering departments fill out the legal machinery. Charities and Sanitary provisions are numerous.

CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE.

AREA, about 900,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, about 14,000,000 in 1891.

Congo is a Central West African region, lately organized by European powers. It is destined to be an important country ere long. It has sprung up in a day, as it were. Books 10 years old have no mention of it, but already there is a social organization of considerable development. A standing Armed Force of 3,600 men, about 80 of whom are officers; a Postal Service with 10 offices; 25 mi. of Railway; 4 Military and several Primary Schools, are among the indications of active sociological and commercial interest.

COREA.

AREA, 82,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, about 10,500,000.

As proven by the present Chino-Japanese dispute, Corea is one of the most loosely organized and poorly managed governments of the world. There is a stated Regular Army of 5,000, and a considerable number of walled towns. The people do their trading largely by barter, only 1 small piece of copper coin being prevalent. Wheeled vehicles are unknown, hence Roads are deplorable. Transport is carried on by porters, pack-horses, oxen, and boats on the many navigable streams. The

Bridges are few, and of the most primitive sort. The King maintains a sort of Postal system on the principal highways by means of mounted couriers. There are Telegraph lines from the capitol to the Chinese and Russian frontiers. Confucianism is the established creed, and the Libraries consist entirely of the Classics and works based on them. Books are almost worshipped. There is every indication of the former greatness of this people. They are the remnants of a decayed civilization. Education is held in similarly high esteem to that of China. Civil Service Examination is the universal rule ; but all the Schools are of classical tendency and are full of effete and superstitious doctrines. Hence the various branches of Education, Science, Law, Medicine, &c., must not be thought of in our European or Western sense. Both Corea and China are really barbarous nations, embodying a vast amount of social ceremonialism, and tempered by the strongest pietistic atavism.

The King and his 3 Minister Councilors are the head of the Government. Each province has its Governor, and each of the 322 districts is under a separate Mandarin. These posts are theoretically open to all, but are actually monopolized by the nobles. There are no Legislative departments proper. The King is absolute monarch in his own dominion. He receives divine honors. Horsemen dismount as they pass the palace, and subjects prostrate themselves in the presence chamber. Till 1894, he has been a vassal to China. During this century the nobles have mingled more in politics and made certain inroads on the Royal prerogatives.

Women are held in such low estimation that they receive no schooling, are not morally responsible for their actions, and have no political or social influence. Among the upper classes they are kept in a state of seclusion. Marriages are arranged by the heads of families, the parties married never having seen each other oftentimes. Men and women do not associate much. Concubinage is common, but not polygamy.

There is a sort of Supreme Court with 6 judges, who are also Executive officers, having charge of census, taxes, mint, religious ceremonies, war, criminal court, public works, commerce, &c. Judgment is too often followed by death to make prisons of much use.

As to Relief, beyond a few Light Houses and Pension dependency, this division of a socialized nation is hardly represented. There is always a large number of pensioners on the Royal bounty, as the King is expected to provide for his realm as a father. The poverty of the common people is of the most lamentable character. Their houses are only from 10 to 12 sq. ft. The bare earth forms the floor. There are no chairs, and nothing worthy of being called a bed. They have straw sandals for shoes with stockings underneath. Their apparel is of rough cotton cloth.

COSTA RICA.

AREA, 23,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 243,205 in 1892.

This a Central American republic, about twice the size of Belgium. There is a Standing Armed Force of 600 men ; and a Militia in 1892 of 37,273. The Public Land is being sold off, as in the United States. It forms a temporary revenue. The Mule Tracks and Roads are few and rugged. The Government attempted to build an Inter-Oceanic Railway in 1871 ; but the insurrectionary condition of society caused the work to be dropped in 1873. (It has since been taken up by private companies ; and there are under private ownership 161 miles of railway.) The Government conducts the Postal Service. In 1893 there were 50 offices. It also has 630 mi. of Telegraph line, with 43 offices. In 1892 there were 267 Primary Schools with 11,472 pupils. In 1891, the State expended on education 546,035 pesos. There are some Secondary, Collegiate, Law, Medical, and Industrial Schools. The State Church is Roman Catholic. At

the head of the Government is a President, 2 Vice-Presidents, and 4 Ministers. There is but one Legislative Assembly consisting of a Chamber of Representatives with 26 members (elected for 4 years). The usual Law and Order machinery exists. In Production, the Government has a monopoly in Spirits and Tobacco.

CUBA.

(SPANISH.)

AREA, 41,655 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 1,631,687 in 1890.

The Cuban people have struggled long and heroically for freedom. They carried on a bloody war for independence between 1870 and 1878. This cost the bigoted Spanish government over 200,000 men. It is not the fault of the freedom-loving people of that beautiful island that it cannot boast one single instance of real advancement. It is filled with the usual machinery of paternalistic tyranny. It is over-ridden by Spanish officers and Spanish law. Everything is taxed that can be, and after that the people are seduced by a Royal Lottery which netted the government \$3,334,820 in 1884. And it still takes a force of 12 Spanish war vessels and an army of 22,866 men to keep it Spanish. In that little isle are 5,076 Police. And every year the debt increases, and the people are staggering under it. Under the new arrangement they have their representatives in the Spanish Parliament, but they can carry no measure. It is but a farcical representation. The public land is being sold for revenue. The Finances are managed by the Bank of Spain. (The Railways, about 1,000 mi., are under private ownership. So too the Telegraph.) The Spanish government tolerates no religion but the Roman Catholic. Education is in a very backward state. Not over 1-10 of the children of free parents received any kind of schooling in 1877. In 1890, this had somewhat improved, although the figures are not obtainable.

The Government is reported to have spent \$553,335. There is a University at Habana with 30 teachers. There are two other Colleges. The Government is peculiar. At the head is the Governor Captain-General from Spain. He has despotic authority and is responsible only to the Spanish sovereign. He is supreme head of the Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical jurisdictions. Under him and responsible to him are the Governors of departments, and under these are Lieutenant Governors. The Legislative representatives are in the Spanish Cortes. There is an apparent Town Council in each city. This is the only sort of socialized assembly in the country. There are 129 of these municipalities; but both these and the provincial assemblies can be prorogued at the will of the Captain-General.

CURACAO.

(WEST INDIES. DUTCH.)

AREA, 210,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 26,584 in 1891.

This is an old-fashioned Dutch colony of long standing and slow progress. It is governed by a Dutch Stadtholder and Council. It is an organized community having the usual legal machinery, State Postoffice, Municipal Works, Militia, &c.

CYPRUS.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 3,584 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 209,291 in 1891.

This is an Eastern Mediterranean island that has been the seat of a most ancient Greek civilization. It has had a varied history. After the hey-day of Greek influence, St. Paul introduced Christianity upon the island, and so rapidly did it flourish that very soon there were 13 bishoprics established there. Under the Venetians (after

1487), the island is said to have had 1,000,000 inhabitants. It has experienced its long periods of stagnation. Under British influence in recent years it shows signs of renewed thrift. There is no public debt, and taxes are taken "in kind." It is the seat of an important British garrison. There are 400 miles of good Roads. The Postoffice, Harbors, Wharves, Bridges, Markets, &c., are under State management. (In 1892 private companies had 240 Telegraph offices. They connected with Alexandria and Syria.) In 1892 there were 334 Primary Schools (of which 226 were Christian and 108 Moslem) with 14,326 pupils. High Schools exist in the chief towns. All schools are inspected by Government officers. The Government grant for 1892 was £3,210; and the income from fees, endowments, &c., was £6,377. Among other educational works the Government has undertaken Archæological Research for remains of the ancient Greek city of Citium and others. Many rich and interesting facts have been discovered. The chief executive is a High Commissioner of British appointment and his Council of 4 members. There is a national Legislative Council of 18, 6 of whom are British officeholders and 12 are elected by voters. The six Provincial districts have autonomous government. There was a police force of 670 in 1892; 6 District Courts of Civil and 6 others of Criminal jurisdiction; 6 Magisterial; and 5 Village; and 1 Supreme Court. There is a large amount of crime in proportion to the population. The people are much given to litigation. The usual other machinery of British colonies is to be found.

DENMARK.

AREA, 14,553 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 2,185,159 in 1890.

DEFENSE OF NATION. Denmark is an interesting, peace-loving, and highly socialized nation. It has a considerable standing army which it rarely uses. In

1892 there were 42,950 men (1,206 of whom were officers). The Government expense for 1893-4 is 10,631,950 kroner. (A kroner is about 27 cents.) The Militia numbered 34,750. There were several Forts. In 1892 the Navy had 5,379 men (417 being officers); 1 Battle Ship, 6 Port Defense Ships, 23 Cruisers, 12 Torpedo Boats, making a total of 42 War Vessels. The naval expense for 1893-4 was 6,690,726 kr. There is a naval reserve of 7,197.

FINANCE. The National Bank in 1893 had assets amounting to 132,052,245 kr. It is the State cashier; and is a highly socialized institution. There are departments for Coinage, Note Issue, Customs, Internal Revenue, Tax Collecting, and Government Lotteries. The total Government expenditure in 1893-4 was 54,228,658 kr. The Public Debt in 1891 was 186,610,992 kr. (The rate is $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 %). In Land holdings, Denmark is greatly subdivided. The law forbids aggregations and encourages parcelling. Encroachment upon the old estates of the nobles is continually going on.

DISTRIBUTION. There were 2,000 mi. of Roads in 1890. The Government owned, in 1892, 992 mi. of Railway. (It began the purchase and management of Railways in 1880.) Their cost to the end of 1890 had been 164,141,474 kr. (In addition to this there were 297 mi. of privately owned railway.) There are 8 mi. of Canal and 90 of Navigable Rivers managed by the State; so too are the Harbors, Wharves, Bridges, Telephones, Markets and Express Service. The number of Post-offices in 1892 was 803. The State owned, in 1891, 2,816 mi. of Telegraph, and had 168 offices. (858 mi. with 207 offices were owned by the private railroads.)

EDUCATION. "The Educational Institutions of Denmark have reached a high degree of perfection. All schools, both Grammar and others, have been put in a state of independence on the University of Copenhagen, and under its control, while the University itself is particularly well-managed." Education is compul-

sory, and elementary education is widely diffused. There were in 1892, 2,940 Primary Schools, with 231,940 pupils; 81 Secondary Schools (and about 67 Peasant High Schools in addition to these, attended by men in winters and women in summers); 1 University with 40 instructors and 1300 students; 5 Normal Schools; 1 Art School, with 7 instructors; 122 Technological; besides Law, Medical, Theological, Industrial, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c. The State paid toward the support of Worship and Instruction in 1894, 3,625,449 kr. The National Church is Lutheran. It was established in 1536. In 1890 only 1.5 % of the population did not belong to it. In 1885 there were 1,353 clergymen, 1 Metropolitan and 6 other Bishops. All sects have the fullest toleration. The State provides Agricultural, Census, Educational and Meteorological Bureaus; for Archæological, Ethnological, and Theological Research; for Coast, Exploring, Geographical, and Geological Surveys; for Art Galleries, Botanic Gardens, Expositions, Libraries, Museums, Observatories, and Reading Rooms.

MEANS PRODUCTION. The State builds Cars, has Drydocks, Foundries, and Locomotive Works. Since 1779 the Porcelain factory at Copenhagen has been in the hands of the State. Its wares are original and of high order.

LAW AND ORDER. The King, the Crown Prince, and the 8 Ministers of Departments constitute the Statsraad. The *Landthing* (Senate) has 66 members (12 nominated by the Crown for life, and 54 elected by indirect universal suffrage for 8 years). The *Folkething* (House of Commons) has 102 members (elected for 3 years). Members of both houses get 3 rixdalers (\$1.66) daily, during sessions of the *Rigsdag* (Parliament), besides expenses to and from the capitol. There are 7 Provinces, many Municipalities, and 1,068 Parishes. The lowest Courts are those by District and Town Magistrates, above these are Second Instance Courts with 9 judges at Viborg and 17 at Copenhagen; and a Supreme Court

(Højsteret) for final appeal with one chief justice, 12 puisne, and 11 special judges, sitting at Copenhagen. To these must be added the Police, the Prisons, the Consulates, the Registries, and the Assessing and Collecting Departments.

In organized Relief and Charity and in Sanitary and Safety means under public control, Denmark equals the best.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

AREA, 719,674 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 32,000,000.

The Dutch possessions in the East Indies include Java, Madura, Celebes, Sumatra, Molucca, Timor, and a portion of New Guinea. The leading settlements are in Java. In Java and Madura alone the population numbers about 21,500,000.

The Regular Army maintained in 1891 was 34,788 (officers, 1,385). The Navy numbered 2,572 men, and 23 War Vessels.

DISTRIBUTION. The greater part of the 850 mi. of Railway in 1891 were owned by the State. The receipts from State railways in that year were 8,400,500 guilders (and 3,124,574 guilders on private railways). The Postal Service in 1891 had 300 offices; the Telegraph, 100 offices and 4,247 mi. of line; and the Telephone, 27 offices. The State owns and manages the Roads, Streets, Express Service, Harbors, Wharves, Bridges and Markets.

EDUCATION. The Public Primary Schools in 1891 numbered 19,035, with 375,266 pupils. There were 7 Secondary Schools; 6 Normal Schools, with 33 instructors and 224 students; Domestic Economy, Industrial, Military, and other kinds. For all, in 1891, the Government grants were 2,876,473 guilders. The State owns 3 Printing offices in Java. It conducts Archæological Research of considerable extent in seeking for the

character of the former civilizations. Java is rich in antiquities of the early Hindoo conquerors. There are Census, Educational and other Bureaus.

PRODUCTION. In the matter of *Food Production*, the Government in Java has entered upon productive enterprises probably more than in any other country in the world.

Since 1816 no *land* in Java has been alienated. Certain tracts are left free for the natives. Some lands were sold to European (1,946,455 acres) and foreign Orientals (798,628 acres) before 1816. All the rest belongs to the State (29,797,637 acres). By the Agrarian law of 1870, these lands were opened to private industry on hereditary lease (*emphyteusis*) for 75 years, or are worked by the Government. In 1893 the receipts from leased lands were 17,982,000 guilders. The *Coffee* product from Government lands in 1891 was 430,206 picols (1 picol being 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ pounds), and receipts therefrom 11,815,872 guilders. *Salt* production is a Government monopoly, and the receipts therefrom in 1893 were 8,370,000 guilders. *Sugar* plantations to the extent of 4,761 acres were owned and worked by the Government in 1891. *Tea and Tobacco* were also raised in great quantities on Government lands. There were, in 1891, 8 State *Cinchona* plantations, producing 286,101 picols, and receipts, 138,600 guilders. *Opium* is a Government monopoly, and the receipts therefrom in 1893 reached 17,779,000 guilders. *Indigo* is a Government enterprise. The *Tin Mines* under State ownership employed, in 1892, 18,040 men, and produced 199,869 picols, bringing in receipts of 6,051,291 guilders. Besides these, the State engages in Car and Locomotive building, has Drydocks, Foundries, and an Engineering Department.

LAW AND ORDER. At the head of the Government is the Dutch-*Stadtholder* (Governor-General) and his Council of 5. There are 22 Provinces in Java and Madura, each having a considerable autonomy. The

Courts include District, High, Circuit, Magisterial, and Ecclesiastical. In 1890 there were 303 prisons with a total of 26,485 inmates. It would be impossible here to enumerate the numerous other socialized institutions of this far-away, active, and surprisingly advanced people; some idea of which may be gained from the statement that in 1894 the Government aid to Orphan Homes of Protestant and Roman Catholic founding was 96,300 guilders.

ECUADOR.

AREA, 118,630 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 1,271,861.

The Regular Army has about 3,340; the Militia some 30,000; and the Navy, 128 men on 6 poor vessels.

There are vast tracts of Public Lands inconceivably rich in timbers of many and choice varieties. The Mule Paths are numerous but in poor condition. There is one good Road of 115 miles, and about 200 miles of fair Cart Road. The difficulties occasioned by mountains and torrents are very great. The first carriage was brought to Quito in 1859, and the owner was taxed for his innovation. The State owned 63 mi. of Railway in 1891; and 1,073 mi. of Telegraph. The Post office yields a net revenue of over \$100,000.

Education is backward. In 1891 there were 1,088 Primary Schools, with 1,498 teachers, and 68,380 pupils; 35 Secondary; 12 Colleges, with 350 students; Normal; Theological; Technological; and Military. The State expense in 1890 was \$176,325. The State church is Roman Catholic. No others tolerated. Even the oath of a Protestant has no value in a "Court of Justice." The monkish orders of the Middle Ages in Europe still flourish in Ecuador.

In the way of Production, *Salt* is a monopoly of the State. The revenue therefrom is something over \$400,000 annually. *Gunpowder* is a Government monopoly,

yielding \$40,000 to \$50,000 per year. The Government has been to considerable expense in training persons to superintend the introduction of the Indigo industry.

The Government is Republic; has a President and Cabinet of 6; a National Congress with a Senate of 32 members (elected for 4 years), and a Chamber of Deputies of 33 members (elected for 2 years). There are 11 Provinces and 2 cities (Quito and Guayaquil), each having Governors. The Courts are Municipal, Provincial, Upper of 3, and Supreme of 1 (at Quito). The various other departments may be readily assumed.

EGYPT.

(TURKISH, WITH BRITISH INFLUENCE.)

AREA, 400,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 6,817,265 in 1882.

Egypt was for many centuries one of the darkest countries, from a social point of view. Since about 1840 it has made very rapid advancement, and promises soon to show a type of civilization of high order.

The Regular Army in 1892 comprised about 13,000 men; and the Militia about 20,000. The Navy has 6 Port Defense Ships and 4 Cruisers. The Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Markets are public property, so too the Harbors. An extensive Breakwater has been made at Alexandria, and great works have been constructed at the Suez Canal and elsewhere. The Canal is 87 mi. long; and its receipts in 1892 were 41,728,543 fr. Besides this, there exists some 400 to 500 mi. of ancient Canals, not in very good repair, but being improved. The River Nile, from time immemorial the chief natural feature, forms a great water-way the length of the land. The Railways are all under State ownership. The Government first assumed management in 1856. In 1892 there were 1,225 mi., and 30 more were being built. The receipts were 1,680,164 Egyptian pounds; expenses, 728,242; and profits, 951,922. The Postal Service was bought

by the Government from private hands in 1865, and was placed under English officials. There were in 1892 offices in nearly one hundred towns. The Money Orders and Registered Letters covered values amounting to 14,551,000 Egyptian pounds. The Telegraph is owned by the State, and there were 1,922 mi. of line in 1892, and 6,763 mi. of wire. It is managed by English officials, thus insuring thoroughness.

Education is advancing rapidly, although among the natives it is still largely confined to the reading of the Koran. In 1887 there were 6,656 Primary Schools, with 7,244 teachers and about 200,000 pupils. The Secondary Schools numbered 21, with 2,431 pupils; Colleges 15, with 2,347 students; Normal 1; Law 1; Medical 4; Theological 1; Music 4; Technological 11; Industrial 3; Agricultural 1; Military 11; Nautical 1; and Blind. In the Azhar (one of the Mosque schools) there are some 325 sheik teachers and 11,000 students. 100 pupils are educated in Europe at Government expense for administrative purposes. There are many denominational schools in the non-Moslem communities. The Moham-medans constitute $\frac{7}{8}$ of the population. Libraries, Museums, Educational and Census Bureaus, Monuments, &c., are State matters. There is a Government Printing press at Boolak.

Irrigation is undertaken by the Government. The cost per year is about \$2,500,000. The special improvement of works in 1885 reached \$5,000,000; and \$4,550,000 more is being spent.

At the head of the Government is the Khedive, the Privy Council, and 8 Ministers for the departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Interior, War, Marine, Commerce, Public Works and Agriculture, and Public Instruction. There are two additional sub-departments of Customs and Post-office. The Legislative and Judicial functions are not so clearly differentiated from the Executive. Since 1867 there has been an annual Assembly of Notables, consisting of village sheiks and others

elected by the Communes. They assemble and hear the Privy Council's report of the last year's administration, and though not a strictly Parliamentary power, they exercise great weight in State affairs. Egypt is well on in the transition from a patriarchal to a constitutional government.

In the way of public institutions for Relief and Charity, there are Dispensaries; Homes for Orphans; General, Epidemic, Military and Marine Hospitals; Pension Department; and Light Houses. Of the latter, there are 14 which have cost about \$980,000.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(SOUTH ATLANTIC. BRITISH.)

AREA, 6,500 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 1,789 in 1891.

This is a group of about 200 islands lying 250 mi. east of Patagonia. There are two main islands. The Defense Force consists of an officer and a small company of Marines. These islands deserve mention from the fact of a Government experiment in land occupation. In 1867 the West Island had no settlers. The Government issued a proclamation offering leases of grazing stations at very low rates. Under the impulse of this coöperative assistance the whole 2,000 sq. mi. were occupied within a year, and the Government began to receive a revenue at once of over \$6,750. Thus the people preferred protected and assisted opportunity merely to use land, rather than the gift of such land without the community's interest and its protection. Although the islands were seen by Davis in 1592, they have prospered little till in recent years. And now this little cloud-covered, far-off land is a thriving community. In 1892 they had several Schools with some 200 pupils. When it is said that most of the people are English and Scotch, it is not necessary to enumerate the many types of so-

cialized organization which they, in common with other British colonies, never fail to develop for themselves. (See English Colony Tendencies under New Zealand.)

FIJI.

(BRITISH SINCE 1874.)

AREA, 7,740 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 125,442 in 1892.

The Fiji group, in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, consists of about 250 islands, 80 of which are inhabited. In European minds the name Fiji stands for everything that is savage and uncivilized. Neither cannibalism nor any other abomination were seemingly left unpracticed by these stalwart South Sea Islanders. Widow strangling, slave killing, and infanticide among themselves; and morbid cannibalism upon the unfortunate ship-wrecked or neighboring tribes, were the most common practices. Yet this very people had great human potentialities. They were, even in their savagery, not treacherous, but polite. They ascribed to religious reasons the killing of their aged or sick relatives. They were good talkers, had fine reasoning powers, tact and humor. By their development under British influence they are proving, what has been done a thousand times, that in every human breast is a love of the good and a capacity for improvement under inspiring social conditions. Indeed, even in their pre-European state, they had many of the highest social relations. For example, all property was the chief's, but all that the chief had, belonged to the people. In times of need the chief made all things common. The chief was simply an officer directing the service and products of the community. And without such a system of mutuality, they must all have perished in their limited and far-off land. In some of these respects their practices were worthy of our study.

Before 1874, and after their contact with European "civilization," about 1840, they rapidly diminished in

numbers. The measels took off some 40,000 of them. Since then they seem to have increased somewhat. Difficulties with the Tongans and with the incoming Europeans, caused the native rulers to cede their lands unconditionally to Great Britain in 1874. A Governor was appointed, who is "High Commissioner for the Western Pacific." So far as possible the British ruling has been left in native hands. It has been assumed that these people had rights, and their own laws and customs have been tenderly handled and utilized. Large numbers of native officers, with executive and magisterial powers, have been appointed to salaried positions. Taxes are raised according to their own ideas of method. All in all, the result is the development of a new and valuable civilized country. In 1892 there were some 2,100 Schools (including all kinds) with over 40,000 pupils. 1 Industrial School had 63 members. The Armed native Police Force numbered 100. The Post-office and scores of other socialized enterprises of the highest order are in vogue.

FINLAND.

(RUSSIAN.)

AREA, 144,255 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 2,380,140 in 1890.

Those from whom we expect nothing could often teach us much, if we were sufficiently open-minded. This is the case with Finland. We think of the Finns as a far-off, shivering, ice-bound Northern people. Let us see.

In 1890 the Regular Army numbered 10,284, of whom 345 were officers. The Militia was 35,902.

The National Bank of Finland is almost a State institution. It controls Note Issue. There are the various State Finance departments. Of the Land, 35,000,000 acres belong to the Crown (and are practically public property), 6,000,000 acres belong to the upper classes, and 50,000,000 acres to the peasantry. There never was any serfdom in Finland.

The Railways are nearly all under State ownership. In 1891 the Government owned 1,176 mi. (private companies 21 mi.). The Government Roads had cost to the end of 1891, 145,210,115 marks. (1 mark is about 9½ d., or 20 cts.) Receipts of State Railroads in 1891 were 12,732,490 marks; expenses, 8,204,907; profits, 4,527,583. In 1890 there were 421 Post-offices; receipts, 1,547,529 marks; expenses, 1,096,436; profits, 451,093. There are 2 State Canals reaching 70 mi., and several shorter ones. The net profits on these in 1891 were 236,502 marks. There is a fine system of Navigation made by the Lakes and Rivers. Roads, Streets, Harbors, Wharves, Bridges and Markets are State property.

Education is under public control and in a highly advanced state. In 1892 there were 825 Primary Schools, with 51,689 pupils; 113 Secondary, with 10,238 pupils; 1 University; 4 Normal, with 459 students; Law; Medical; Theological; 10 Agricultural; 1 Technological, with 130 students; 75 Industrial, with 2,129 members; 1 Military; 7 Nautical, with 152 Marines; 2 Blind; and 4 Deaf and Dumb. The State Church is the Evangelical Lutheran, but the fullest toleration is granted to others. There are numerous other educational provisions in the way of Libraries; Museums; Bureaus for Census, Meteorology, Agriculture, &c.

The Government engages in Car and Locomotive building, Foundries, &c. It gives premiums for improvements in the breeds of horses and cattle for various types and purposes.

In form of government, it is a Russian province. The Czar is Grand Duke of Finland; and the Russian government manages the external administration. There is a Governor-General and an Imperial Senate of 18 members. In internal affairs it is an independent state. The legislation is by the House of Nobles, and the elected Diet (or Landtag). There are 4 Estates, viz: Nobles, Clergy, Burghers, and Peasants. Each is convoked once in every 4 or 5 years. The country is divided into 8

Lans or Provinces, and 480 Communes. There are 4 Supreme Courts, besides many District and Municipal. The socialized machinery for Law and Order is very complete.

The problem of Relief and Charity is less pressing than in many other countries boasting far higher civilization.

GREECE.

AREA, 25,041 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 2,187,208 in 1889.

Greece gained its independence from Turkey in 1829. It saddled upon itself a monarchy by its own election; and, when after a reign of 29 years this Prince Otto of Bavaria was expelled from the kingdom, they again in 1862 committed the same preposterous foolishness by electing another king, a son of the present sovereign of Denmark. Great Britain, France and Russia aided in this abasement, and they even yet pay yearly £4,000 each toward keeping up the farce of royalty in Greece.

In 1893 the Regular Army numbered 24,877 (of whom 1,880 were officers). The expense for the Army in 1893 was 14,582,466 drachmai. (1 drachmai equals 1 franc or 20 cents.) The First Reserve, or Militia, in 1893 numbered 79,623. The Navy in 1892 carried 3,636 men (767 officers), on 2 Port Defense Ships, 23 Cruisers, and 18 Torpedo Boats (in all 43); and cost (1893), 5,154,874 drachmai.

The *Financial* condition of the nation is very bad. The Gold Debt in 1892 was 597,942,167 drachmai, and the Paper Debt, 151,696,183 dr. In June, 1893, the Greek Government failed to meet its obligations(!). It was proposed to readjust and pay off the Gold Debt at 30%(!) and to pay all the Paper(!).

Of the *Railways*, 92 mi. were under State ownership in 1892, and 476 mi. under private ownership. The Post-office had 296 offices in 1891, with receipts amounting to

1,463,217 dr.; expenses, 1,560,473 dr.; and deficit, 97,256 dr. The State Telegraph had in 1892, 4,751 mi. of line, 5,630 mi. of wire, and 191 offices. There are 2,043 mi. of good Roads. The Canal through the Isthmus of Corinth is 4 mi. long. It was opened in 1893, having cost a vast sum.

The Primary Schools in 1892 numbered 2,745, with 3,680 teachers and 139,385 pupils (of whom only 22,100 were girls); the Secondary, 295, with 3,280 pupils; Colleges; Law; Medical; Theological, 5; and Technological. The General Government expended on Education in 1893, 7,397,990 dr. 30% of the Army neither read nor write and 15% read only. The State Church is the Holy Orthodox Catholic and Apostolic (or Greek Orthodox). There is a Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and 4 elected Archbishops and Bishops. There 21 Archbishops, 29 Bishops, 2,650 Monks, 485 Nuns and 161 monasteries and nunneries.

The head Executive is in the hands of the King and his 7 Ministers. The administration cost in 1893, 8,106,368 dr. The National Legislation is by the Boule. It consists of only 1 House, with 150 members (elected for 4 years). Representatives are paid £72 (\$350 each) yearly. The cost of the Boule in 1893 was 504,258 dr. Greece is not nearly so highly developed socially as many another country from whom less is naturally expected. It has been cursed with Mohammedan despotism, and has been a bone of contention among the monarchical pirates of Europe.

GUATEMALA.

AREA, 46,800 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 1,460,017 in 1890.

In 1891 the Army of Guatemala numbered 3,918; and the Militia 67,300. (Railways cover only 118 mi. (1892) They are all in private hands, but are subsidized to the extent of \$8,000 per mi. by the Government.) In 1892

there were 171 Post-offices and 119 Telegraph-offices connecting 2,475 mi. of line. Paths, Roads, Streets, Harbors, Wharves, Markets and Bridges belong to the State. As to Schools: in 1892 there were 1,284 Primary, with about 1,600 teachers and 43,789 pupils; 13 Secondary, with 1,964 pupils; 7 Normal, (in 1889) with 1,185 students; besides other kinds. The General Government expended in 1892, \$1,129,995.

The form of government is republican. At the head stands the President, his Cabinet, and a National Assembly of 52 members (elected for 4 years). These things imply a vast amount of other social machinery.

GUIANA.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 109,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 278,285 in 1892.

Guiana is in many respects a very backward country; still it has the usual machinery of government found in British colonies, various educational establishments, &c. There were 187 Primary Schools in 1892, enrolling 25,734 pupils; and the General Government grant was £17,895. In 1893 there were 23 mi. of Railway owned by the State. The Roads are said to be good. The State owns 23 mi. of Canal, and 275 mi. of Navigable River. It had 62 Post-offices in 1893, 30 of which were Money Order offices. In the same year there were 360 mi. of Telegraph (including cables), having 38 offices.

GUIANA.

(DUTCH.)

AREA, 46,060 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 57,388 in 1891.

The Dutch colonies rarely equal in social advantages those established by the English, and this is true in Guiana. There is a home Militia of 478 men (28 officers), and a Navy of a few Port Defense ships. The Postal

Service and a few particulars regarding Education are all the data obtainable. In 1891 there were 19 Primary Schools with 2,189 pupils, and 3 Normal Schools.

HAITI.

AREA, 10,204 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 572,000 in 1890.

The island of Haiti is the home of 2 small nations. Santo Domingo and the Republic of Haiti. The Army of the republic comprises about 6,800, and it has a Navy of 6 Cruisers. The Post-office had 31 stations in 1892. There were in 1891, 400 Primary and 5 Secondary Schools. The State Church is Roman Catholic. At the head of the Government is a President and a National Assembly of 2 Houses. The Senate has 30 members (elected for 5 years), and the House of Representatives 50 (elected for 5 years). There is a Police Force called the "Guard of the Government" of 650 men. Much other machinery relating to the social order may be inferred.

HAWAII.

AREA, 6,640 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 89,990 in 1890.

The Sandwich Islands have lately passed through a revolution in which the native Queen and her Government have been set aside. This revolution has been occasioned not by the natives but by rich American merchants and planters who have settled there in considerable numbers, and who by their moneyed influence have been able to establish a so-called republic (in reality an oligarchy). Before this the natives had shown themselves susceptible to advancement and had made a great progress in recent times.

In 1890 there was a system of Postal Savings Banks having 2,641 depositors. The Post-offices numbered 54. The State Telegraph covered 250 mi. in 1891. In 1892

there were 168 Primary Schools, with 392 teachers and 10,712 pupils. Besides these there were Normal and other Schools. The Government expended on schools in 1890, \$195,719. A German Education journal says, "In 60 years the Hawaiiin Public School system has been developed and can now compare with that of Europe." From very ancient times the Government has assisted in Irrigation.

In certain features of material advancement, doubtless this country will make great progress in the near future ; but under the domination of this American millionaire influence but little is to be hoped for socially.

HONDURAS REPUBLIC.

AREA, 43,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 431,917 in 1889.

On the ruins of empires, empires rise. Honduras is one of the many new nations springing up on the soil of ancient American civilizations. There is a regular Armed force of 500 men, and a Militia of about 32,000. The Postoffices numbered 56 in 1890, and had receipts amounting to only \$19,436, while the Government expended \$157,851, and had a deficit of \$138,415. This is an indication of State enterprise. It has 1,800 mi. of Telegraph with 70 offices in 1890. In 1889 there were 600 Primary Schools with 23,000 pupils. There were also 9 Colleges, besides other educational facilities. There is a President and a Congress with 1 House of 37 members (elected for 4 years). These establishments imply much other State activity.

ICELAND.

(DANISH.)

AREA, 39,756 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 70,927 in 1892.

Iceland furnishes another social surprise. Here is a land crossed by the Arctic Circle, which has its own

constitution and a representative government. (See charter of August 1, 1874.) At the head of the administration is a Minister nominated by the king of Denmark. Besides him, the people elect a Governor as their highest local authority. There are two *Amtmands* or Vice-Governors, for the west and north of Iceland. The Althing (or Parliament) has 36 members, 6 of whom are nominated by the king of Denmark and 30 elected by popular suffrage. The suffrage is universal, both men and women participating.

There is not an illiterate person on the island above 7 years old. Teaching is done very largely at home, although there are Primary Schools in the various villages, some High Schools, 2 Colleges, 1 Medical, 1 Theological, 1 Agricultural, and 1 Nautical. Children of 12 know Latin, the language in which their ancient literature was written. The people are plain, chaste, temperate, intelligent. There are no Police, because there are no thieves. There is only 1 Jail, but at last report there had been nobody in it for 7 years. There are no Poor Houses, because there are no paupers ; or perhaps better, because there are no plutocrats to make paupers. There is a universal spirit of hospitality, and a remarkable disposition toward coöperation.

INDIA.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 964,993 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 221,172,952 in 1891.

DEFENSE OF NATION. Regular Militia, 145,636, (officers, 4,335 ; men, 141,301). The expense in 1891 was Rx23,557,900. (Rx stands for 10's of rupees. 1 rupee is about 2 s. or about 50 cts., and 10 rupees is about £1 or about \$5.) There is also a Special Militia of 14,028. The Navy includes 3 Port Defense Ships, 10 Cruisers, and 2 Torpedo Boats ; total 15.

FINANCE. The Savings Banks are of 4 classes: Presidency, 3; Railway, 11; Postal, 6,452; and Military, 175; total in 1892, 6,641; depositors, 528,153; deposited at the end of 1892, Rx8,060,676. There is a branch of the Royal Mint which coined in 1892, Rx12,822,645. The other financial machinery includes Customs, Internal Revenue, Tax Collecting, and Treasury departments.

DISTRIBUTION. The good Roads cover 153,507 mi. The Railways owned by the State in 1893 covered 18,042 mi. It first assumed ownership in 1852, and now possesses $\frac{1}{3}$ of all the Roads. The private Railways are subsidized by the State which guarantees 5 % income besides giving the land. The total cost to the State for all Railways up to the end of 1892 was Rx234,463,619. The receipts for 1892 were Rx23,229,281; expenses, Rx10,900,005; profits, Rx12,329,275. The Government controls Parcel Post Express which is limited to 11 pounds. The Postal Service had 26,465 offices in 1892. Its receipts were Rx1,445,925; expenses, Rx1,496,417; deficit, Rx50,492. The State Telegraph in 1892 extended over 38,625 mi. with 120,159 mi. of wire. It had cost Rx5,007,000. The receipts for 1892 were Rx919,335; expenses, Rx838,720; profits, Rx80,615; (making a net profit on Post and Telegraph of about \$200,000). The State Canals and Navigable Rivers amount to 5,000 mi. Streets, Harbors, Wharves, Bridges, Markets and Telephones are State provisions.

EDUCATION. In 1892 the Primary Schools numbered 97,179, with 2,841,589 pupils; the Secondary, 4,907, with 477,576 pupils; Colleges, 19, with 16,461 students; Universities, 5, with 6,358 students; Normal in every Province; Law; Medical; Art; Technological and Industrial, 560, with 21,936 students; and Agricultural. The expense assumed by the general Government in 1892 was Rx3,073,184. There is an Ecclesiastical (Civil) Establishment of 5 bishops and 160 chaplains. The Indian Government also allows grants to certain other clergy-

men, priests, &c., when ministering to British regiments. The other educational instrumentalities are very numerous and include Bureaus of Agriculture, Census, Education, Meteorology; provision for Archæological, Coast, Geographical and Geological Investigations ; Libraries ; Museums, etc.

· **PRODUCTION.** Irrigation is accomplished by the Ganges Canal which has 437 mi. of main line and 3,576 mi of tributaries. It is one of the greatest systems in the world. The total area irrigated covers 13,00,000 acres. It was completed in 1854 at a cost of Rx2,855,614. The Sirhind Canal in the Punjab has 542 mi. of main line and 4,385 mi. of tributaries. It cost Rx3,708,000. In Madras 3 other systems irrigate 2,000,000 acres. The total revenue from all these in 1893-4 is set down at £2,337,700 and the expense at £2,860.100.

Besides this the Government conducts a considerable trade in various branches of Means Production, including Car and Locomotive building, Engineering, Foundries, Cinchona Farms (Peruvian bark), and Opium Factories (at Patna and Ghazipur). From 1883 to 1892 the average annual net revenue from Opium alone was Rx6,374,871.

LAW AND ORDER; The executive consists of a Governor General and Council. From them also proceed the National Legislation. The various Provinces have their native rulers and legislative machineries. In 1892 there were 761 Municipal Governments having a population of 15,742,581. Of Civil Courts there were in 1890, 5,600 Magistrates and 1,720 civil judges. In Superior Courts there were 450 judges. The Police Force in 1891 numbered 144,420, of whom 58,606 carried fire arms and 44,962 carried swords. There were 527 Lock-ups, 36 Central and 182 District Prisons. The social machinery for Law and Order included also Boards for Apportioning, Appraising, Assaying, Assessing, Auditing, Registering, &c.

Institutions for Relief and Charity and the general public safety are numerous. I will only mention that of Forestry. In 1892, 62,927 sq. mi. of forest were demarcated, reserved, and scientifically worked by the State. The net revenue was Rx595,000.

ITALY.

AREA, 114,410 sq. mi. POPULATION, 30,535,848 in 1892.

DEFENSE OF NATION. In 1892 the Regular Army numbered 247,809 (officers, 14,639 ; men, 223,170); Militia (First Reserve), 2,182,605 (officers 17,104). Forts and Armories are numerous. The Navy had 22,529 men of whom 1,305 were officers. There were 12 Battle Ships, 4 for Port Defense, 63 Cruisers, and 140 Torpedo Boats ; total 219. The Naval Reserve comprises 17,000 men.

FINANCE. Postal Savings Banks were introduced in 1875. The first year 1,989 offices were opened. In 1891 there were 4,594, with 2,312,323 depositors and 333,683,978 lire deposited at the end of the year. The School Savings Banks receive money from pupils and place it in the Postal Savings Banks. In 1888, 5,401 teachers received deposits from 87,764 pupils, amounting to 467,697 lire. The Coinage is done by the State. The Note Issue is limited to 6 Banks which form a union, made so by special law. There are 30 Agrarian Loan Funds. The Customs, Internal Revenue, Tax Collecting, Treasury, &c., are included in the State financial provisions.

DISTRIBUTION. About 1880 there were 5,151 mi. of National Roads, 15,596 of Provincial, and 48,295 of Communal. The State owned in 1889 8,407 km. of Railway. (Private companies owned 4,484 km., of which the Government operates 155 km.) The private companies have paid the Government 250,000,000 lire (or \$48,025,000 franchise money. They also pay 27½ % of the gross earnings. The total receipts (for State

and private railways) for 1889 were 254,748,017 lire; expenses, 168,394,065; profits, 86,353,952. The State first assumed railway ownership in 1860. The number of Post-offices in 1892 was 5,917. The Money Orders drawn amounted to 665,687,676 lire. The State Telegraph in 1892 extended over 22,014 mi., with 69,428 mi. of wire and had 2,816 offices. The receipts were 63,804,314 lire; expenses, 53,591,322; profits, 10,212,992. There are 663 mi. of State Canals, and 1,100 mi. of Navigable Rivers. The Harbors are of 3 classes, are improved and maintained by the Government. Wharves, Bridges, Markets and Streets are also State property.

EDUCATION. In 1891 the Public Schools were as follows: Kindergartens, 2,296, with 5,892 teachers and 278,204 pupils; Primary, 48,198, with 49,366 teachers and 2,188,930 pupils; Secondary, 9,882, with 15,181 teachers and 368,599 pupils; Universities, 21, with 966 instructors and 17,588 students; Colleges, 22, with 2,952 students; Normal, 141, with 1,472 instructors and 15,184 students; Law; Medical; Art, 15, with 3,310 students; Music, 6, with 780 students; Technological, 397, with 2,948 instructors and 33,627 students; Industrial, 176, with 23,328 students; Agricultural, 32, with 887 students; Military; Nautical, 21, with 180 instructors and 1,420 marines; Blind 9; Deaf and Dumb, 35, with 7,000 pupils. For Primary and Secondary Education the General Government paid in 1889, 61,768,939 lire (or \$13,941,753.)

The State Church is Roman Catholic. The Pope's personnel includes about 2,000 individuals. Italy is the great center of the strongest Christian organization in the world. The religious and educational foundations are very numerous. Some 50,000 of these were abrogated between 1855 and 1867.

There are numerous other State provisions for public instruction. They include Bureaus for Agriculture, Census, Education, Ethnology, &c.; Art Galleries; Botanic and Zoological Gardens; Fairs; Libraries (of

which in 1891 there were 32 having 943,903 readers, and giving out 1,167,462 books) ; Museums, Monuments, &c.

LAW AND ORDER. The form of Government is Constitutional Monarchy. The administration is by the King, and 9 Ministers. The National Legislation is by a Senate of 335 members (consisting of princes of the royal blood and an unlimited number of members appointed by the king for life), and a Chamber of 508 Deputies (elected for 5 years). Neither Senators nor Deputies receive pay, but both have free passes on the railways. There are 69 Provincial and innumerable Municipal governments. The Civil Courts numbered 162 ; the Assize 86 ; and there are other Courts of Appeal, Cassation, and Magisterial. 314 Prisons are reported. The Police Force is very large. The governing machinery includes also Diplomatic and Consulate Service, the various boards and commissions necessary for Assessing, Auditing, and Tax Collecting ; Copyrighting, Patenting, the management and oversight of Railroads, Rivers, Ports, etc.

RELIEF, CHARITY, AND SAFETY. There are about 4,000 Charity Bureaus ; many Dispensaries ; 340 Homes for Orphans ; about 1,200 General Hospitals ; 102 Infant Hospitals ; 18 Lying-in Hospitals ; 10 Marine Hospitals ; 15 Insane Asylums ; Houses of Refuge ; Life Saving Stations ; 16 first-class Light Houses and many others ; 695 Public Pawn Shops ; a Pension Department ; Poor Houses ; and 1,965 Seed Loan offices.

JAMAICA.

(WEST INDIES. BRITISH.)

AREA, 4,200 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 639,491 in 1890.

The Militia in 1892 numbered 465. There are 7 Forts. A British garrison is stationed here. The Government owned in 1892 the 89 mi. of Railway ; and the receipts amounted to £71,486 ; expenses, £59,963 ; and profits,

£12,523. The Post-office, Streets, Roads, Harbor, Wharves, Markets and Telegraph are State property. In 1892 there were 695 mi. of Telegraph line having receipts of £5,768 ; expenses, £6,382 ; and a deficit of £614. The Primary Schools in 1892 numbered 877, with 83,731 pupils ; there were also Secondary, Normal, Technological, and Industrial. The Government grant was £30,736. Many other public provisions for general information exist. The Government is organized and is the usual British colonial type.

JAPAN.

AREA, 147,655 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 40,718,677 in 1891.

Japan socially considered, is the wonder of the modern world. Its progress in civilization is marvellous. There is scarcely a country in the world which shows such careful social organization. It is believed that the following facts and figures, taken from the Imperial Government reports, will be found of unusual interest. The exact and definite data which the Japanese collect regarding their country and social condition are in brilliant contrast to the indefinite and chaotic Chinese nation. Herein is to be found the secret of Japan's unparalleled victorious march into Chinese territory, and her unheard of strides of progress in recent times.

DEFENSE OF NATION.

The Regular Army in 1891 numbered 269,620 (18,366 officers, and 251,254 men). It cost in 1891-2, \$12,654,807. The Militia (reserve) in 1890 numbered 127,565. There were 1,608 persons on the staff of the Minister of War in 1891, and their salaries were \$406,344.

The Navy in 1891 numbered 14,190 men (3,339 officers and 10,791 marines). There were 36 Cruisers and 41 Torpedo Boats. Since then there has been added several other Battle Ships and Cruisers. The Navy cost in

1891-2, \$5,421,888. The staff of the Minister of Marines had 1,258 persons in 1891, with salaries amounting to \$323,508.

FINANCE.

The Bank of Japan (Imperially managed) had a capital of \$10,000,000 in 1891. (There were 135 private and company banks.) In 1891 the Postal Savings Banks numbered 2,840, with 843,320 depositors and \$20,149,848 deposited at the end of the year. The rate was 4.2 %.

The Coinage in circulation in 1891-2 was \$188,891,364. The Note Issue up to March 31, 1892, had been \$136,161,150.

The Treasury Budget for 1892-3 indicates \$86,068,080 receipts. The local tax receipts for 1891-2 were \$16,783,782. On the staff of the Minister of Finance were 1,476 persons in 1891, with salaries of \$433,879.

The State property of various kinds is partly as follows: School property, \$19,323,315; Crown land, 8,956,162 acres; Land for Government purposes, 194,361 acres; Forest lands, 28,745,354 acres; open field land, 14,375,745 acres; miscellaneous lands, 176,400 acres; total, 52,448,022 acres. (The private lands covered 30,658,223 acres. The public lands count only that which is surveyed, and the private only that which is taxed.)

Besides these must be mentioned the extensive departments for Customs, Internal Revenue, &c.

DISTRIBUTION.

The Railways are about $\frac{1}{3}$ owned by the State. In 1883 it first assumed management, and in 1892 it owned 551.28 mi. These had cost \$34,241,504. There were 116 stations, 124 locomotives, 617 coaches, and 1,685 freight cars. The receipts for 1892 were \$4,110,141; expenses, \$2,426,900; profits, \$1,683,241. The staff of the Bureau of Railways numbered 2,900 in 1891, with salaries of \$439,692. (The private railways covered 1,199.15 mi., and cost \$44,061,623.) The total number of persons killed on Japanese railways in 1890 was 1,584.

The Post-offices in 1891 numbered 3,356, of which 1,928 were Money Order Offices. They employed 3,424 persons. The receipts (including Telegraph) were \$5,049,360; expenses, \$4,119,621; profits, \$929,739. The Money Orders drawn covered \$19,793,473, and the Money Orders paid amounted to \$19,776,270.

The State Telegraph lines included 7,671 mi. (22,244 mi. of wire), and had 524 offices in 1891. (Receipts, &c., are included in those of Post-offices.) In 1892 there were 238 mi. of Cable. The Telephone is included with the Telegraph. There were in 1892, 376 mi. of line, 3,234 mi. of wire, and 1,504 subscribers. The staff of the Minister of Communication numbered 8,653 persons in 1891, with salaries of \$973,283.

The Roads (21,490 mi.), Streets, Harbors, Wharves, Ferries, Bridges, Express Service and Canals belong to the State or towns. One of the Canals, $6\frac{7}{8}$ mi. long, is one of the greatest pieces of engineering in the world. The Government also owns 32 small Steam Vessels, apparently used for messenger and express service.

EDUCATION.

The public provisions for Education are most extensive. The staff of the Minister of Public Instruction had in 1891, 1,382 persons with salaries \$626,831. The scheme includes Bureaus of Agriculture, Archæology, Biology, Census, Education, Ethnology, Meteorology (45 stations in 1891); Botanic and Zoological Gardens; Coast and Geological Surveys; Museums; Fairs; Reading Rooms; and Libraries. In 1891 there were 20 public Libraries reported, having 181,942 volumes. There is no State religion and no legal State support, though local authorities maintain the principal Shinto Temples. In 1891, there were 193,153 Shinto and 71,859 Buddhist Temples.

The Public Schools in 1891 were as follows: 147 Kindergartens, with 317 teachers and 8,662 pupils; 25,374 Primary, with 69,608 teachers and 3,153,813 pupils; 93

Secondary, with 1,461 teachers and 21,589 pupils ; 3 Universities, with 248 professors and 1,385 students ; 49 Normal, with 668 instructors and 5,354 students ; (Law, Medical and Theological in Universities) ; several Art, with 29 instructors and 189 students ; 1 Music, with 4 instructors and 37 students ; 1 Post and Telegraph, with 11 instructors and 114 students ; 88 Technological, with 1,683 instructors, and 18,447 students ; 1,682 Industrial, with 4,300 instructors and 85,806 students ; Agricultural ; over 10 Military, with 596 instructors and 2,186 cadets ; 9 Nautical and Naval, with 156 instructors and 644 Marines ; 2 Nobility, with 80 instructors and 1,024 pupils ; 2 or 3 Deaf and Dumb, with 13 instructors and 72 pupils. The General Government grant in 1890 was \$10,438,710.

PRODUCTION.

On the staff of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in 1891 were 2,741 persons, with salaries of \$460,942. In 1891 the Government owned 1 Coal Mine, 2 Copper, 2 Gold, 1 Iron, 2 Silver, and 1 Sulphate of Copper. The State engineering department had on the staff 2,344 persons, with salaries of \$823,376. The Budget for 1892-3 estimates the receipts from the various State Productive and Distributing enterprises at \$9,262,709.

LAW AND ORDER.

Before February 11th, 1889, the Government was an absolute monarchy. It has now a Constitution and 2 Houses. At the head of the administration is the Emperor, his Cabinet, and a Privy Council. By and with the advice of these, he declares war, makes peace, treaties, &c. The total administrative personnel in 1891 was 21,143, with salaries of \$6,025,029. The Imperial Cabinet staff alone numbered 308 with salaries of \$223,068.

The Parliament consists of 300 Peers (Princes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts, Barons, &c.,) and 300 Deputies (elected for 4 years). The 46 Provinces each have

Governors and Prefectural Assemblies. The Municipalities have chief magistrates, town councils, &c.

In the department of Justice the personnel in 1891 was 4,061, with salaries of \$2,132,148. The Supreme Court (in 1890) had 31 judges, 5 prosecuting attorneys, and 44 other officers. There were (1890) 48 Common Courts with 463 judges, 126 prosecuting attorneys, and 1,671 other officers; 7 Courts of Appeal with 98 judges, 26 prosecuting attorneys, and 275 other officers; 299 Justice Courts, with 697 magistrates, 248 attorneys, and 5,504 other officers.

The Police Force in 1890 numbered 29,338, and they were stationed in 12,835 places. Besides these, there were in 1891, 20,855 agents of police, guardians of prisons, &c. The total number of prisons in 1890 was 167. They seem to be growing less, for in 1885 there were 202. The total number of thefts known in 1890 was 444,561; of homicides, 1,124. At the end of 1890 there were 258 inmates in Houses of Juvenile Correction; and 57,615 inmates of Penitentiaries. The prefects (or heads of police, &c.,) numbered 14,965 in 1891, with salaries of \$3,220,533.

The Foreign Ministers and Corps were 48 in 1891; and the Consuls and Staffs numbered 87. The staff of the Minister of Foreign Affairs included 256, with salaries of \$392,707.

In the Interior Department, the Minister's staff included 1,360, with salaries of \$338,968 in 1891.

Besides these there are Boards for Civil Service, Assaying, Appraising, Immigration, Passports, Copyrights, Patents, Parks, Ports, Railroads, Rivers, &c., &c.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

Like everything else in Japan, the administrative regulation in the way of Relief is most carefully managed and organized. There are most numerous Charity Bureaus and Dispensaries. The Homes for the needy include special provision for the Aged, Orphans, Idiots,

Sailors, and Soldiers. . There were 214 Public General Hospitals in 1890. (Also 363 private hospitals.) 5,431 Infants were rescued and cared for in special Hospitals at an expense of \$28,761 in 1890. 19 Military Hospitals had an average of 49,681 inmates per day in 1890; and 3 Marine Hospitals had an average of 4,675 inmates per day in 1891. In the various Houses of Refuge there were 1,829 inmates at the end of 1890.

The State has a department for the Loan of Implements. In 1890-91 it loaned farm tools to 12,263 families at an expense of \$56,175.

In 1890-1, it provided various kinds of Insurance as follows: Accident, \$29,566; Fire, \$127,068; Marine, \$88,697; and Inundation, \$629,894.

In 1891 there were 68 Government Light Houses (and 77 local and private ones), besides innumerable buoys, &c.

In the Poor Houses during 1890 there had been 17,487 persons, costing \$128,872. During the year 1890-91, 38,196 families had been temporarily housed, at an expense of \$166,783. In the same year 95,797 families had been aided with Farm Seed at an expense of \$196,806. Tax Loans were granted to 85,284 families, amounting to \$234,199. During the same year the State provided 8,218,835 days' work for the unemployed, paying therefor \$224,307.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

There is a National Fire Bureau, which reported 15,120 fires, burning 39,504 habitations in 1890. Forestry Fountains, Garbage Gathering, General Health, Parks, Quarantine, Sanitariums, Sewerage, Street Cleaning, &c. are under public management.

The number of businesses required to be registered is enormous, and the statistics of social conditions and progress which the State is thus enabled to gain are exceedingly interesting and important.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

(WEST INDIES. BRITISH.)

AREA, 701 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 127,723 in 1891.

This group of small islands forms one of the many British colonies off the east coast of the American continent. It is organized in the usual way, and has reached the average stage of socialization. No special instances of advancement in the spirit of coöperation are reported. By thus speaking, it must not be understood that there exists no socialism there. We must continually avoid this misconception. Society means coöperation. Coöperation of effort is socialism. To the extent that a people coöperate for mutual benefit to that extent have they a socialized state.

MASSOWAH.

(RED SEA. ITALIAN.)

AREA, 3,110 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 219,600 in 1892.

This is an Italian colony on an island off the eastern coast of Nubia. The people are of the mixed Arabian and African type. They take to civilization slowly, having for centuries been accustomed to nomadic and predatory life. Moreover, the spirit of the Italian Government is not specially predisposed to that type of social moral action which makes a state advance rapidly. Besides the ordinary machinery for colonial government, there are 17 mi. of Military Railway under State ownership. To this must be added the management of a Postal Service, and 382 mi. of Telegraph.

MAURITIUS.

(INDIAN OCEAN. BRITISH.)

AREA, 705 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 371,655 in 1891.

The island of Mauritius lies several hundred miles east of Madagascar in the midst of the Indian Ocean. As

everywhere on the globe, where British subjects have settled, so here we have a thriving colony in an advanced state. In 1892 the British garrison stationed here consisted of 834 men (40 of whom were officers). The expense of the garrison was £58,219, $\frac{1}{3}$ of which was borne by the colony. The government owned the 92 mi. of Railway on the island. The receipts of the Railway for 1892 were 1,490,642 rupees; expenses, 984,025; profits, 506,617 rupees. (1 rupee is about 25 cents.) There is a complete system of Telegraph, and an organized Postal Service. Various other means of Distribution are under public control. In 1892 there were 168 Primary Schools, with 16,457 pupils; 2 or 3 High Schools, with 313 pupils; and 1 College, with 201 students. The Government grant for Education in 1892 was 457,040 rupees. The Government is through a Governor-General, Council, and various municipal elected authorities.

MEXICO.

AREA, 767,005 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 11,642,720 in 1891.

The Republic of Mexico has been making rapid advances in recent years. For a very long time it had previously been one of those stagnant Spanish civilizations (or more accurately *barbarizations*) which followed in the track of Spanish conquest. But Spanish rule overdid itself. It became sated with the wealth and luxury brought home by the successors of Columbus and by the extortionate revenue collectors. Wealth and idleness of the ruling classes brought on decay of the national power, and the colonies beholding the trembling, tottering tyranny have one by one thrown off the yoke and become independent republics. Some of them were worse cursed than others. Of this class was Mexico. It will doubtless be long before this naturally fertile, beautiful, and prosperous country can entirely shake off the ignorance and degradation imposed upon it by the stupid Spanish priestcraft.

A few facts regarding the socialized condition. The Regular Army in 1893 numbered 36,605 (of whom 2,270 were officers); the Militia numbered 128,397 (1,430 officers); and the Navy, 490 men (84 officers) with 2 Port Defense Ships, 4 Cruisers, and 5 Torpedo Boats.

(Railways are all under private control, many of them unfortunately owned by American and English capitalists. There were 6,900 mi. in 1893.) The Telegraph is largely in possession of the State. In 1893 there were altogether 38,125 mi. of line, with 800 offices. In 1892 there were 1,411 Post-offices; with receipts amounting to \$1,142,182; expenses, \$1,211,277; and deficit, \$79,095. As in all other similar civilizations, the Roads, Streets, Harbors, and Bridges are public property.

There were in 1888, 10,726 Primary Schools, with 543,977 pupils; 7,334 Secondary (1889), with 412,789 pupils; Colleges; Law; Medical; Art; Music; Technological; Industrial; Agricultural; Military; Nautical, 2; &c. The State paid in 1889 toward public Education, \$3,512,000. There are various other educational instrumentalities: such as Bureaus of Agriculture, Census, Education, Meteorology; Libraries, Museums; &c.

Government Irrigation dates from the early part of the 16th century.

The chief executive is the President and his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 56 members (elected for 3 years), and a House of Representatives of 227 members (elected for 3 years). The other socialized machinery for effecting order is rapidly developing.

MONACO.

(INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC. NORTH MEDITERRANEAN.)

AREA, 8 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 13,304 in 1890.

This little nation has a Regular Army of 75, 5 of whom are officers. It is a completely equipped government, carrying on the usual functions of Distribution, Education, Law and Order, &c.

MONTENEGRO.

AREA, 3,630 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 236,000 in 1880.

This is one of those South-eastern European Principalities composed of mixed elements which have not made very great progress socially. The number of men under arms regularly is about 100. There is a Reserve, or Militia, of 36,726. No Railways are reported. There are 280 mi. of Telegraph, having 15 offices. The Government conducts the Postal Service, and there are some good carriage Roads and many bridle Paths. Educational organization is gradually coming about. In 1889 there were 70 Primary Schools, with 3,300 pupils; there were 2 Higher schools; and some other kinds.

MOROCCO.

AREA, 219,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 5,000,000.

Morocco is one of those countries which has scarcely reached the stage called civilized. It is one of the Oriental Patriarchal Governments. Along with many things somewhat socialized in character there goes a despotism that is utterly unsocial. The principle of socialization begins generally, if not always, in that form of coöperation which has for its object the defense of the tribe or nation. If there is any society at all, it will be found to show itself in the army or militia. In point of time, what we now term the Militia is almost the earliest socialized enterprise. The Regular Army of the Sultan of Morocco numbers 12,400; his Militia is 18,000. The people being nomadic as to mode of life necessarily do not engage in many of those joint undertakings which more complex civilizations are obliged to do. The sources of life are open, their wants are simpler, and life among them has little of complexity. Hence the character of the social organization is strikingly different from that of those countries where Agriculture and Manufac-

turing are the modes of life, and where because of these, the population is concentrated in dense nuclei of cities here and there. This does not, however, deny the fact that many times these nomadic communities have socialistic practices and relations. In various instances they practice a truly coöperative spirit. Among themselves they manifest the most brotherly and helpful dispositions in all the ways in which their simple society calls it forth. Toward foreigners, of any and every sort, their hostility is of the most unrelenting and unmerciful character.

There is a Postal Service conducted by Moorish, British and French couriers.

MOZAMBIQUE.

(PORTUGUESE.)

AREA, 261,700 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 1,500,000.

This is an East African colony which is rapidly rising into importance. Only a few years ago it was a wilderness of black savages. The Portuguese administration had built in 1892, 137 mi. of Railway, and were then building 210 mi. more. The Post-office was under State control, and there were 230 mi. of Telegraph line, besides 55 mi. more being built. Various other coöperative colonial enterprises were under way.

NATAL.

(SOUTH-EASTERN AFRICA. BRITISH.)

AREA, 20,460 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 543,913 in 1891.

Natal is another of those enterprising British colonies. In 1892 it had a defensive Militia of 1,835, which cost during that year £22,915. There was a Naval Reserve company of 92 men. The Government was of the usual British colonial type. To reinforce the administration there was a mounted Police Force of 209 men in 1892, the expense for the maintainance of which was £38,664.

The State began to assume the ownership of Railways in 1860, and in 1892 it had 399 mi. The cost to the end of 1892 had been £5,820,419. The receipts for that year were £532,788; expenses, £365,704; profits, £167,084. The State was then building 100 mi. more. There is a very progressive system of management. Improvements are rapidly introduced, even freight cars are provided with vacuum brakes. The Postal and Telegraph Services are State affairs. In 1893 there were 200 Primary Schools, with 10,449 pupils, and 2 Secondary, with 125 pupils. The Government grant for that year was £1,958. the greater part of the expense being borne by local authorities.

NETHERLANDS.

(OR HOLLAND.)

AREA, 12,648 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 4,669,576 in 1892.

The Dutch are a steady, industrious, mind-their-own-business kind of people. They have not the aggressiveness of the English, but on the other hand they lack the vices of that aggressiveness.

DEFENSE OF NATION. The Regular Army in 1892 numbered 21,901 (of whom 1,750 were officers). Militia numbered 47,099; the Navy, 10,190 (887 being officers), with 22 Port Defense Ships, 88 Cruisers, 23 Torpedo Boats, in all 133 War Vessels.

FINANCE. The Bank of the Netherlands is a private corporation, but is under strict State restrictions, and is by law the State Cashier. There is a system of Postal Savings Banks which had 319,106 depositors, and \$5,857,074 deposited at the end of 1891. The receipts from the Customs Department in 1893 were 5,736,250 guilders; from the Internal Revenue Department 44,665,000 guilders. The State Lotteries alone netted 661,500 guilders. The Government controls Coinage, Note Issue, Tax Collecting, &c. In 1893 the National Debt was 1,122,200,443 guilders.

DISTRIBUTION. The facilities of this kind are very largely under State control. The following figures, all for 1892, are instructive. There were 17,473 mi. of Roads, besides Streets, Bridges, Markets, Wharves and Harbors. The municipalities owned 598 mi. of Street Railways, producing a revenue of 3,997,000 guilders. The State owned 986 mi. of Railway which had cost at the end of 1892, 262,674,000 guilders. For that year the receipts were 19,743,000 guilders; expenses, 18,896,000; profits, 847,000 guilders. In 1893 the profits on the State Railways were 3,945,000 guilders. (Under private ownership there were 853 mi.) The Netherlands have 3,000 mi. of Navigable Rivers and inlets, and 1,907,190 mi. of Canal. The receipts from the Post-office in 1892 were 7,184,090 guilders; expenses, 5,685,362; profits, 1,488,718. The State Telegraph line reached 3,398 mi., with 12,098 mi. of wire, and 473 offices. Its receipts in 1892 were 1,353,924 guilders; expenses, 1,881,580; and deficit, 527,551.

EDUCATION. The system of Public Instruction is comprehensive and excellent. In 1892, there were 993 Kindergartens, with 3,300 teachers and 102,608 pupils; 4,292 Primary Schools, with 18,248 teachers and 659,102 pupils; 111 High Schools, with 1,355 teachers and 12,479 pupils; 29 Colleges, with 428 instructors and 2,567 students; 4 Universities, with 166 professors and 2,828 students; Normal; Law; Medical; Theological; Music, Art; 1 Technological, with 24 instructors and 245 students; Industrial; 3 Agricultural; 3 Military; 11 Nautical, with 59 instructors and 359 Marines; 1 Blind; and 3 Deaf and Dumb. In 1891 the General Government paid toward Education \$7,228,410. The State provides numerous other educational means, such as Bureaus of Agriculture, Census, Education, Meteorology; Art Galleries; Botanic and Zoölogical Gardens; Libraries; Museums; Theatres, &c.

PRODUCTION. The Government has made Irrigation possible, almost everywhere, by means of its exten-

sive Canals and Waterways. The Coal mines are a State monopoly, and in 1892 produced 56,840,000 kilos., with receipts amounting to 249,370 guilders; expenses, 135-796; and profits, 103,574.

LAW AND ORDER. The administration is in the hands of the Queen, 8 Ministers, and a State Council of 14. The National Parliament consists of a First Chamber of 50 members (elected for 9 years by the Provincial States), a Second Chamber of 100 members (elected for 4 years). There are 11 Provinces, and 1,123 Communes, each having autonomous powers. The police force numbered 1,530 (of whom 602 are mounted). There is High Court of Appeals, 5 Second Courts, 23 District and 106 Cantonal Courts. Of Prisons, there are 46 Jails, 3 Houses of Juvenile Correction, 31 Reformatories and 5 Penitentiaries. The general and municipal legal machinery is of the most elaborate order.

The provisions for the Relief and general Safety are very considerable.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 162,200 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 202,040.

The colony of Newfoundland includes the territory of Labrador. It has been considered, to a great extent, a vast, bleak and dreary waste. This is not true. Under the coöperative stimulation of the General Government it would easily become a colony of considerable importance. It sustains a British garrison and its own Home Militia. The Government owned the 311 mi. of Railway existing at the end of 1892; also 944 mi. of Telegraph; it has a Postal System; a regularly constituted Government, and the beginnings of a system of Education. In 1891 there were 547 Primary Schools, with 32,339 pupils, for which the General Government grant was \$129,200.

NEW GUINEA.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, about 90,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, about 350,000.

The large island of New Guinea has been portioned out between the Dutch and English governments. It was aboriginally peopled by one of the most degraded races on the globe. The climate is intensely hot and malarial. Hence the prospects for an early development of a progressive civilization are very poor. Great progress may not be expected until a sufficient number of people from the mother countries have become acclimated to form a working basis. Nothing can be expected from the natives, except so far as amalgamation of population takes place. At present it is largely a trading post, with such regulations as are indispensable for the conduct of greedy business relations.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(AUSTRALIA. BRITISH.)

AREA, 310,700 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 1,197,650 in 1892.

DEFENSE OF NATION. In addition to the regular British garrison, there was a regular Home Force of 625 men, a Militia of 9,241, and a Navy of 694, the total cost for the year being £248,906.

FINANCE. There is a State Savings Bank with 15 branches. The head office is at Sidney. The Governor of the colony is President of the institution. It had in 1892, 167,726 depositors, with £5,706,081 deposited at the end of the year. There are also Post-office Savings Banks. The Government conducts the Coinage in a Royal Branch Mint. It has charge of the Note Issue, Customs and Internal Revenue Departments, &c.

DISTRIBUTION. In 1892 there were 39,113 mi. of State Roads. The municipalities owned 419 mi. of

Street Railway, which had cost £1,118,471. The General Government began to assume Railway ownership in 1855, and at the end of 1893 it had 2,351 mi. These had cost £33,456,496. The receipts for 1893 were £3,222,423; expenses, £1,250,099; profits, £1,972,344. (Only 81 mi. of Railway were under private ownership. These had cost £438,841.) There were 1,423 Post-offices in 1893, the receipts from which had been £447,945; expenses, £447,726; profits, £219. The Money Orders drawn amounted to £1,762,713. The State owned in that year 26,443 mi. of Telegraph wire, which had cost £801,918. The receipts were £203,417; expenses, £269,790 (including Telephone); and profits, £185,014 (including Telephone). The State owned 303 mi. of Canal. Streets, Bridges, Harbors, Markets, Wharves, &c. must be added.

EDUCATION. In 1892 there were 2,488 Primary Schools and 236 Secondary, having 4,636 teachers and 210,641 pupils; 243 Roman Catholic Primary, with 1,268 teachers and 31,217 pupils; 1 University, with 44 instructors and 1,068 students; Law; Medical; Art; 1 Technological, with 6,205 students; 2 Industrial, with 562 students; and Blind and Deaf and Dumb Schools having 99 pupils. The Government grant in 1892 for Primary and Secondary education was £768,395. The public Library at Sidney contains 97,348 volumes. Other educational facilities may be inferred.

LAW AND ORDER. At the head of the administration is the Governor appointed by the English Crown. The National Parliament has 2 houses: the Legislative Council of 70 members (appointed by the Governor for life), the Legislative Assembly of 141 members (elected for 3 years). The latter receive salaries of £300 a year. There are 165 Districts and many Municipalities. The Police Force numbered 1,665 in 1891. There is a Supreme Court, various Circuit, Quarter Sessions, and Magistrates Benches. The Prisons include

Police Stations, 60 Jails, and Penitentiaries. There are Jury Commissioners and Juries. Other legal machinery in great variety. (See New Zealand.)

In the way of *Production* and *Land* ownership, it must not be omitted that the State owns 130,309,466 acres of pastoral land which it leases to tenants, and 97,712 acres distributed in 21 State Forests, for the care of which there is a Forest Conservation Department.

NICARAGUA.

(CENTRAL AMERICA.)

AREA, 49,500 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 312,845 in 1889.

This is another of those hot-blooded Spanish American republics. There is in these a sort of constant surprise that the form of government should be Republican while the general education is in such backward state.

The Regular Army contains about 1,200 men, and the Militia a possible force of 15,000. The State owns all of the 91 mi. of Railway. The cost of this at the end of 1891 had been \$2,700,000. There were 53 Post-offices in 1891; and 59 Telegraph offices connecting, 1,700 mi. of line. The report in 1887 shows 213 Primary teachers, having 13,660 pupils; 3 Secondary Schools; and 2 Colleges. The State supports the Roman Catholic Church. The administration is by a President and Cabinet. The National Congress has 2 houses: a Senate of 18 members (elected for 6 years), and a House of 21 representatives (elected for 4 years).

NORWAY.

AREA, 124,445 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 1,988,674 in 1890.

Norway and Sweden are parts of one empire. Norway has its own Parliament but the general administration is under the Swedish Crown. The Storting (or Parliament) has 114 members (elected for 3 years). It

has 2 divisions: the Lagthing (one-fourth of the members) and the Odelsting (three-fourths). (For the rest of the Law and Order organization, see Sweden.)

The Regular Army in 1892 contained 30,900 men; the Navy 525, with 5 Port Defense Ships, 18 Cruisers, 8 Torpedo Boats, in all 31 War Vessels. There is a Naval Reserve of about 23,000 men.

The means of Distribution are very largely under public control. The State began to assume ownership in Railways in 1854. In 1893 it owned 929 mi.; while private companies owned but 42 mi. The Railways were constructed partly by public subscription. The receipts in 1893 were 7,390,875 kroner; expenses, 5,924,545 kr.; profits, 1,466,330 kr.; (a kroner is about 27 cts.) The Telegraph line belonging to the State covered 4,887 mi. with 9,663 mi. of wire, and 178 offices in 1893. The receipts for that year were £69,061; expenses, £66,383; profits, £2,678. (There were 985 mi. more of Telegraph line on railroads partly State and partly private.) The Post-office receipts for 1893 were £173,916; expenses, £172,867; profits, £1,049. There were about 14,000 mi. of Roads, and about 100 mi. of Canals. The Streets, Harbors, Wharves, Bridges and Markets belong to the public.

The reports for 1889 show 6,251 Primary Schools, with 208,960 pupils; 82 High Schools, with 10,368 pupils; 1 University (which had in 1892) 54 professors and 1,366 students; 6 Normal, with 321 students; Law; Medical; Industrial, &c. In 1891 the State grant was 9,705,329 kroner.

The State owns 3,870 sq. mi. of Forests, and has a regular staff for overseeing it.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

AREA, 48,326 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 207,503 in 1890.

This is rapidly rising colony in Southeastern Africa. Its Defensive force in 1890 consisted of 57 Regulars and

300 Militia. The State owned 120 mi. of Railway, and was then engaged in building several lines. There are Roads for ox-wagons in all parts. The Telegraph, 1,500 mi., was State property. The receipts for the Post and Telegraph in 1890 were £22,000; expenses, £26,612.

There is a Public Library at Blœmfountain. The State assists all churches to a small extent. In 1893 the Government grant to the Dutch Reformed, Wesleyan, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Roman Catholic and Jewish was £9,000. There were 134 Primary Schools and 45 Secondary, with 4,795 pupils. (Others not reported.) The Government grant in 1893, for Education, was £34,500. Other educational means are coming into being. The Volksraed (Parliament) consists of 1 Chamber of 50 members (elected for 4 years). Irrigation is conducted by the municipalities, aided at the start with Government loans.

PARAGUAY.

AREA, 98,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 480,000 in 1893.

The Regular Army numbered 1,427 (82 being officers); and the Navy consisted of 3 Port Defense Ships. The Railways, 150 mi. in 1891, are one-half owned by the Paraguay government and the other half by English capitalists. In 1891, there were 502 employees; £17,807 receipts; £15,945 expenses; £1,862 profits. The State owned 210 mi. of Telegraph Line; and had 69 Post-offices in 1892. The Postal receipts were 26,290 pesos.

Education is backward. In 1891 there were 292 Primary Schools with 448 teachers and 18,944 pupils; about 100 Higher schools; 1 College, with 15 instructors and 150 students. The State grant in 1891 was \$314,615. The State Church is Roman Catholic. There are public Libraries, Museums, &c.

The form of government is republican. At the head stands the President and Cabinet. The National Congress

has a Senate of 30 members (elected for 4 years), and a Chamber of 55 Deputies (elected for 4 years). Much other socialized machinery is implied.

PERSIA.

AREA, 628,000 sq. mi. POPULATION, about 9,000,000 in 1891.

In the way of Defense there is a standing army of 24,500 men, a Militia of 53,520, and a Navy of 2 Port Defense Ships. The habits of the people are very largely nomadic and therefore the social organization is loose in character; and the State is scarcely out of the state of barbarism. There are 26 mi. of Railway under private ownership. 182 mi. of Road are reported as fit for carriages. There is a Postal Service with 95 offices run by an Austrian company in Persian employ. 3,400 mi. of Telegraph are worked by the Persian government; 675 more miles are worked by the English government; and 415 miles by companies. Education is under Mohammedan supervision. The elementary sort is widely diffused, and there are a great number of so-called Mohammedan colleges supported by public funds. There is a Technological school in Teheran (opened 40 years ago) which has some European professors. 2 Military schools are also reported. The Shah is regarded as the Viceregent of the Prophet, although Mohammedanism is steadily losing its hold.

The government is an absolute despotism. The laws are based on the precepts of the Koran. It is administered by the Shah and his 8 Ministers and their deputy governors. The social development has not proceeded far enough to differentiate the legislative judicial and executive functions. The dispensation is too summary to make Prisons and much other legal machinery necessary.

PERU.

AREA, 463,747 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 2,700,945 in 1890.

The Regular Army has 5,900 men ; and the Navy, 2 Port Defense Ships and 1 Cruiser. The State owned 770 mi. of Railway in 1892 (private companies owned 122 miles). The cost to the State had been £36,000,000 (including those railways ceded to Chili). The State also owns lines of Steamboats. The receipts for both in 1892 were £348,500 ; expenses, £215,000 ; profits, £133,500. It also received £3,247 from lines of Railway leased. The number of Post-offices were 314, and Telegraph offices 36, with 1,080 mi. of line in 1893. The Roads, Streets, Harbors, Wharves, Bridges, Markets, &c., are public property.

The Educational report is for 1890, and mentions 810 teachers in Primary Schools with 53,276 pupils ; 51 Higher schools ; 5 Colleges ; Law ; Medical ; Theological ; Technological, &c. The State grant in 1890 was £303,581. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but others are tolerated, though against the written law. Much other imperfect educational machinery exists.

The Government is republican, having a President, Cabinet, and National Congress. The latter consists of 40 Senators (elected for 5 years), and 80 members of the House of Representatives (elected for 6 years). These are supplemented by Courts, Police, Prisons, and the various Assessing and Registering officers.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

(SPANISH.)

AREA, 114,326 sq. mi.

POPULATION, about 7,000,000.

The progress of civilization in these islands has been very slow, and for 2 reasons : first, because of the density on the part of the natives, and next, because of the lack of enterprise on the part of the Spanish. There is an

organized government under the Spanish administration, and local provincial autonomy by the natives. There are some towns and cities of loosely governed character, which own their Streets, Markets, &c. Education is backward and can scarcely be said to be organized.

PORTO RICO.

(SPANISH.)

AREA, 3,550 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 806,708 in 1892.

In 1892, 12 mi. of Railway were reported as belonging to the Government, also 470 mi. of Telegraph. There is an organized Post-office, The Roads, Streets, Harbors and Bridges are public property. Education is largely under the control of the Catholic church, and this also receives State assistance. The Government is of the Spanish colonial type. There is a Governor Captain-General. The people elect representatives to the Spanish Cortes. The colony is in many respects similar to Cuba, and its socialization is in the same condition, so far as the Spanish administration is concerned ; but the people are less progressive and have less of the love for freedom, taken as a whole.

PORTUGAL.

AREA, 34,038 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 4,708,178 in 1881.

Portugal is one of those countries of which the world at large hears little. This is to a great extent caused by the extremely prevalent illiteracy of the people, which in 1878 exceeded 82 % of the population.

A large and useless Standing Army is maintained. In 1892 it numbered 34,971 (of which 2,346 were officers). The Navy had 4,113 men (213 being officers). There were 31 Cruisers, and 9 Torpedo Boats. The good Roads cover about 2,000 mi. Streets, Bridges, Harbors, Wharves and Markets are public. The State

owned in 1891, 505 mi. of Railway. (Private companies owned 829 mi., all receiving subventions from the State.) The Government first undertook Railway management in 1863. It owned in 1889, 3,985 mi. of Telegraph, with 8,839 mi. of wire and 366 offices. The receipts for 1891 (including Postal Service) were 6,057,789 fr.; expenses, 7,196,653 fr.; deficit, 1,138,864 fr. The number of Post-offices was 3,091.

Education is of late advancing. In 1890 there were 3,864 Primary Schools, with 181,738 pupils; 175 Adult Primary Schools, with 6,774 pupils; 418 Secondary, with 95,449 pupils; 1 University, with 75 professors and 1,166 students; 5 Normal with 300 students; Law; Medical; 18 Theological (in 1883), with 2,038 students; 1 Art, with 436 students; 2 Technological, with 566 students; 25 Industrial, with 5,695 students; 7 Agricultural, with 187 students; 2 Military, with 546 cadets; 12 Nautical (one of which is for Naval officers and has 93 students). The general Government expense in 1891 was 1,745,506 milreis. (One milreis equals 4 s. 5 d., or about \$1.07.) There is a public Library at Lisbon with 200,000 volumes, 1 at Coimbra with 84,000 volumes, and 1 at Oporto with 100,000 volumes. There are various other Educational facilities. The State Church is Roman Catholic, and receives support.

One-third of the island of Madeira is under Irrigation, largely public. Some levados are from 60 to 70 mi. in length.

The Government is constitutional monarchy. The general administration is by the King and his Ministers. The Cortes has 2 Houses: that of the Peers with 162 members (consisting of the Princes of the royal blood, 12 Bishops, 100 life Peers appointed by the Crown, and 50 elective Peers—45 of whom are chosen by the districts and 5 by scientific bodies); and the Chamber of 175 Deputies (elected for 4 years). The Police, Courts, Prisons, Consulates, and various Bureaus are organized similarly to those of Spain, and employ large numbers.

QUEENSLAND.

(AUSTRALIA. BRITISH.)

AREA, 668,497 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 421,297 in 1892.

Queensland merits careful attention as a social study. It is one of the most enterprising of British colonies. The energies of the people in the function of the State are directed in the most useful ways.

The Regular Armed Force in 1892 numbered only 140; the Militia, only 4,506; and the Navy had but 3 Port Defense Ships and 1 Torpedo Boat. There is a Government Savings Bank, with 123 branches, having 47,093 depositors, and £1,708,393 deposited at the end of 1892. The State still owns nearly all of the land, only 2 % (or 10,576,268 acres) of the total area had been alienated in 1891. During that year it leased for pasturage 280,535,893 acres. Over 140,000,000 acres more were leased for agricultural purposes. There is a settled policy of preventing aggregations in large estates.

Railway ownership was undertaken by the Government in 1865. It now owns all the Roads, and permits no private lines. In 1892 there were 2,353 mi., and 53 mi. more being built. The cost of the Roads then built had been £16,258,993. For 1892 the receipts were £1,041,222; expenses, £632,321; profits, £408,901. The Telegraph is likewise all owned by the Government. In 1892 there were 9,996 mi. of line with 17,646 mi. of wire, and 354 offices. The receipts were £82,952; expenses, £112,991; deficit, £30,039. The number of Post-offices in 1892 was 951, with receipts of £135,723; expenses, £201,821; deficit, £66,098. The enterprise of the Government is shown in the provision of these great requisites in advance of a demand large enough to pay the expenses. Various other means of Distribution, such as Roads, Streets, Tramways, Bridges, &c. belong to the State or municipalities.

The Primary Schools, in 1892, numbered 657, with 1,498 teachers and 64,563 pupils; the Secondary, 10, with 57 teachers and 793 pupils. There are Colleges, Technological, and other schools. The Government grant for 1892 was £251,683.

The general administration is by the Governor (appointed by the Imperial Government), and 8 Ministers. The Legislation is by 2 Houses: a Council of 40 members (nominated by the Crown, for life), and the Assembly of 72 members (elected for 5 years). There were 900 Police in 1891. The different types of Courts included Supreme, District, and Magistrate. The Prisons included 16 Jails, and a Penitentiary. The other machinery for carrying on a well-regulated state is not wanting. So too, the various public institutions for Relief and General Safety.

ROUMANIA.

AREA, 48,307 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 5,800,000 in 1893.

Roumania had in 1893 a Regular Army of 51,771 men (2,936 officers); a Militia of 81,843; and a Navy of 1,526 men, with 8 Port Defense Ships, 1 Cruiser, and 2 Torpedo Boats. There was a small Naval Reserve of 200 men. The State owns all its Railways, which in 1893 covered 1,598 mi. 340 mi. more were being built. It has 1,100 mi. of Navigable Rivers and Canals. The people own the Telegraph, which, in 1892, had 3,524 mi. of line, 8,000 mi. of wire, 411 offices, and took receipts amounting to 2,498,919 fr. There were 352 Post-offices in 1892, with receipts of 3,650,123 fr.

Education is advancing. In 1891 there were 3,566 Primary Schools, with 3,584 teachers and 220,683 pupils; 52 Secondary, with 10,227 pupils; 2 Universities, with 110 professors and 900 students; 8 Normal, with 770 students; Law; Medical, &c. The Government is a Constitutional Principality. The National Legislation is through a Senate of 120 members (elected for 8 years),

and a Chamber of 183 Deputies (elected for 4 years.) Further statistics are difficult to obtain, and yet it is easily seen that there must be, besides these, a vast amount of public enterprise.

RUSSIA.

AREA, 8,660,282 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 126,000,000 in 1892.

The Russian Government comprehends more territory than any other in the world. Russia is an anomaly. One does not think of absolute monarchy as out of place in China. The Chinese have brought their creed and customs out of the hoary ages of the past. But Russia is a modern nation. It has grown up in what may be called very recent times. There are within its realm a large number of intelligent and cultured people. How the iron hand of despotism can yet hold sway is difficult to explain. The great absolute powers of the past have occupied themselves in enterprises of military aggression and conquest. This great Russian anachronism (although it is military to a fault) is spending immeasurable efforts in the direction of social reorganization and paternalistic socialization. It seems bound to keep up with the times without doing the one thing which distinguishes these times from all others, viz: the development of democratic, political and economic institutions. More than any other country, Russia illustrates a type of socialism which comes from the wrong direction. Every institution is the result of paternalistic governmental care, and not the outcome of spontaneous, democratic, coöperative initiation. In order to keep all the great advantages in the hands of the aristocracy who rule, and at the same time to keep the nation as a whole in association with the more progressive countries, they introduce measure after measure which belong to a state of social freedom. Hence the facts which follow (as also those given under the heading of similarly grounded governments), are

instances of socialism in a peculiar sense. They have the form, but lack one of the most vital elements, viz : they are not done by the spontaneous will of the people.

DEFENSE OF NATION. One can hardly comprehend the gigantic character of a social organization which keeps under arms, as Russia did in 1892, 868,762 men (33,529 of whom were officers). Its Militia numbered 1,661,899 (21,428 being officers). Its Navy had 45,064 (2,364 being officers), with 17 Battle Ships, 25 Port Defense Ships, 59 Cruisers, 159 Torpedo Boats, making a total of 260 War Vessels.

FINANCE. All financial institutions have existence by virtue of Imperial permission. The Government manages a system of Savings Banks ; conducts a Coinage exclusively ; controls Note Issue, collects Customs, and Internal Revenue, &c.

DISTRIBUTION. In 1890, 63,000 mi. of good Roads were reported. In 1891 the Government owned 6,824 mi. of Railway, and was then building 893 mi., besides the new Siberian line which will be 4,950 mi., and is expected to be finished by 1897. Private companies run and partly own 11,617 mi. ; but of these the Government owns 92 % of the cost value. Moreover the charters of all companies are terminable in from 37 to 85 years, after which the roads revert to the Government. The total cost of all Russian Railways up to December 31, 1892, was £316,887,500. The receipts on the Government roads for the year 1891 were 78,130,258 roubles ; expenses, 46,023,237 ; profits, 32,107,021. (1 rouble equals about 77 cts.) The number of employes on all Russian Railways in 1891 was 259,719. In that year there were 453 mi. of State Canals, and 33,463 mi. of Navigable Rivers. The number of Post-offices was 6,557. The Government owns 19-20 and runs all of the 88,280 mi. of Telegraph (1891), having 172,360 mi. of wire and 3,796 offices. The receipts of the Postal and Telegraphic Service in 1891 were 30,925,903 roubles ; expenses, 25,219,619 ; profits, 5,705,284. There were 1,376 mi. of Tele-

phone wire. Streets, Bridges, Harbors, Wharves, Markets, &c., are State property; and Street Lighting and many other similar things are at Government expense.

EDUCATION. Although the schools of Russia seem numerically considerable, yet the illiterate condition of the vast mass of the people is most deplorable. In 1888 only 1-5 of the Army could read and write. In 1892 only 1.08 % of the population were at school, while in Germany 18.8 % were in school. In the whole Empire (exclusive of Finland) there were only 743 periodicals published. In Finland alone there were 145. In 1887 there were 46,880 Primary Schools, with 2,243,566 pupils. In 1891 there were 702 Secondary Schools, with 4,218 teachers and 165,594 pupils; 11 Colleges, with 190 instructors and 2,496 students; 10 Universities, with 923 instructors and 13,259 students; 78 Normal, with 822 instructors and 5,586 students; 1 Medical, with 754 students; 4 Theological, with 127 instructors and 761 students; 45 Technological, with 5,007 students; 1 Agricultural, with 306 students; 4 Military, with 464 cadets; and 113 Nautical and Military, with 21,109 students. The General Government expended in 1892, 43,884,534 roubles. In addition to these, there are many public provisions for culture—Libraries, Museums, Observatories, Art Galleries, and Bureaus of different kinds.

LAND. In Russia alone, there are altogether 1,098,517,780 acres. Of this there belongs to the General Government 410,801,867; to the Imperial Family 19,890,835; to the general Government, but leased to peasants 373,310,496; and to private owners 294,504,582 acres. If this report is correct, the State owns substantially 804,013,198 acres; *i. e.*, in Russia alone, 4-5 of the land still remains in possession of the people. This is a remarkable fact, and would seem to indicate that as the new age of socialized enterprise and common social ownership comes on, Russia is not likely to pass through the stage of completely disintegrated individuality in ownership.

The other great realms of Law and Order, Relief and Charity, &c., cannot be satisfactorily treated. Legislation that is legislation for classes, is not socialized, although it may and does employ its hundreds of thousands of agents for the common, social regulation. So too, in the realm of Public Relief, it is only half publicly done. In these various phases one part of the community is simply trying to preserve an unjust advantage with one hand and to make some amends therefor with the other. They legislate for themselves and thereby bring want and distress upon thousands; and then they set up shabby institutions for the meagre relief of those their greed has pauperized.

SALVADOR.

(CENTRAL AMERICA.)

AREA, 7,225 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 777,895 in 1891

This little republic has a Standing Army of 4,000 men and a Militia of 15,000. For a Navy it supports 1 Cruiser. There are reported 2,000 mi. of good Roads. In 1892 the State owned the 53 mi. of Railway then existing. The receipts for that year were \$191,558; expenses, \$131,876; profits, \$59,672. The State managed 54 Post-offices in 1892; and 1,467 mi. of Telegraph line, with 131 offices. 585 Primary Schools, with 29,427 pupils reported in 1893; also 13 Secondary; 1 University; 2 Normal; 3 Technological; Law; Medical; &c. The State Church is Roman Catholic. There are Libraries, Museums, and other provisions for Education. The President, Cabinet, and a National Congress of 70 members are at the head of the Government.

SANTO DOMINGO.

(WEST INDIES.)

AREA, 18,045 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 610,000 in 1888.

This hot-blooded little government maintains a small Regular Army, Militia and Naval Reserve. It has pro-

vided some good Roads, 72 mi. of Railway, 58 Post-offices, 300 Primary Schools, some Secondary, Collegiate, Normal, and other educational means. There is a President, Cabinet and Chamber of 22 Congressmen.

SERVIA.

AREA, 19,050 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 2,226,741 in 1892.

The Standing Army numbered 18,000 in 1893, and the Militia, 192,000. There are 7 Forts. 3,495 mi. of good Roads are reported. In 1892 the State owned 336 mi. of Railway, which had cost 90,810,703 dinars. (A dinar equals 1 fr., or about 20 cts.) The State managed 107 Post-offices and 143 Telegraph offices having 1,942 mi. of line in 1892. The Post and Telegraph receipts were 1,035,913 dinars; expenses, 1,375,457; deficit, 259,544. There are 394 mi. of Navigable River.

The reports for 1892 give 803 Primary Schools, with 1,478 teachers and 75,278 pupils; 26 Secondary, with 440 teachers and 6,422 pupils; 1 University, with 37 instructors and 557 students; 2 Normal, with 487 students; 1 Theological, with 70 students; 2 Technological; Law; Industrial; Agricultural; Military. The General Government paid for Education in 1892, 3,923,696 dinars. The State Church is Greek Orthodox. To these must be added Libraries, Museums, &c. The general administration is by the Prince and his Ministers. The Parliament (or Skupshtina) has 200 members (elected for 3 years). There are 800 Police, various Courts, Prisons, &c.

SIAM.

AREA, about 300,000 sq. mi. POPULATION, 6,000,000 in 1892.

There is a loosely organized Army of 12,000 and a Navy of 4 old Ships. There is no Public Debt, and expenses are kept within the receipts. (The Railways

are private.) A Postal Service with 98 offices was reported in 1890. There is a Minister of Public Instruction, and Education is being systematized. There are 3 large Government Schools, and English is taught. The State has constructed many large Canals for purposes of Irrigation. The sluices leading to the fields are made at private expense. The system is very ancient.

The Government is a monarchy assisted by a Council of State. This Council consists of 8 Ministers, 6 royal princes, and from 10 to 20 members appointed by the king. The king's successor is appointed by the Council.

SIERRA LEONE.

(WEST AFRICA. BRITISH.)

AREA, 15,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 180,000 in 1891.

Besides the British garrison, there is a Home Militia of 400. Some good Roads, Navigable Rivers, Canals, and Lagoons aid in Distribution. There is a State Postal Service, and some Cables are reported. In 1892, 85 Primary and 6 Secondary Schools had 10,500 pupils. There was 1 College. The Government spent for Education in that year £711. The Law and Order are provided for in the usual British colonial manner. There are Supreme, Circuit and Police Courts, and a Police Force of 500.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

(TRANSVAAL.)

AREA, 113,642 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 487,557 in 1892.

This is a newly formed Government. There is a small force of Militia Artillery. The republic owns all its Railway which in 1893 covered 200 mi., with 213 mi. more building. The State Telegraph in 1892 had 41 offices, 1,681 mi. of line, and 174 employees. There was a State Postal Service. In 1892, 484 Primary Schools,

with 7,932 pupils; and 13 Secondary, were reported. £20,000 were voted in 1869 toward establishing a University, and £34,962 were spent that year for general Education. Dutch is the official language, and English that of everyday life.

There are 14,000 Government Farms, and 16,000 private farms. Land is irrigated and leased by the Government. It also furnishes loans for municipal irrigation.

The Parliament (or Volksraad) has 2 Houses of 24 members each (elected for 4 years.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 903,690 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 320,431 in 1891.

The Defense is by a British garrison, a Home Militia of 2,486 in 1892, and 1 Cruiser,

There is a Government Savings Bank with 139 branches, 78,795 depositors, and £2,217,431 deposits at the end of 1892. The National Debt in 1891 was £21,133,300, three-fourths of which was for Railways, Telegraph and Waterworks. The Revenues from these are now paying more than the interest. The State began ownership in Railways in 1856. In 1892 it owned the whole 1,810 mi. The cost to the middle of 1891 had been £11,398,839. The receipts for 1892 were £1,223,999; expenses, £617,179; profits, £606,820. In the same year there were 638 Post-offices; 5,267 mi. of Telegraph line, with 12,911 mi. of wire, and 247 offices. The receipts exceed expenses, after paying interest on borrowed capital. The reports mention 4,737 mi. of excellent Road.

There were 597 Primary Schools with 53,457 pupils in 1892. The State has recently endowed a University with £50,000 and 50,000 acres of land. There are several Colleges, Normal, Law, Music and other schools. The State grant in 1891 was \$453,529.

At the head of the Government is the Governor-General and 6 Ministers. The Parliament has 2 Houses; a Legislative Council of 24 members (elected in sections every 8 years), and a House of Assembly with 54 members (elected for 3 years). There are 41 counties and 33 municipalities. The Courts include Supreme, Circuit, Insolvency, and 68 Magistrate. Other socialized machinery can be easily inferred.

SPAIN.

AREA, 197,670 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 17,565,632 in 1887.

The history of Spain is one of the darkest pages of the past. At the close of the Middle Ages, it became one of preatest powers of Europe. It took the lead in the maritime discoveries of the 16th century. But the reactionary movement of the Church at this time put a blight on the intellectual advancement of the nation, and it soon lost its position of greatness. It stands even yet at the bottom of the list in the matter of progress. Although dominated by an effete monarchy, legislated over by a greedy aristocracy, bound in ignorance and superstition by a grasping hierarchy, it still has many socialized institutions. Indeed, the reader must constantly remind himself that all social organization is to that extent concrete socialism.

The Regular Army in 1892 numbered 115,735; the Militia, 967,860; the Navy, 23,537 (1,007 being officers), with 1 Battle Ship, 2 Port Defense Ships, 65 Cruisers, and 40 Torpedo Boats, in all 108 War Vessels. There were 14,000 mi. of first-class Roads. (All the Railways, 6,710 mi., are under private ownership. Nearly all the companies have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government.) The Navigable Rivers and Canals reach 1,100 mi. 2,688 Post-offices, and 1,177 Telegraph offices, with 15,988 mi. of line existed in 1891.

Education is relatively in a very low state. In 1889, 61.1 % of the population could neither read nor write. The "better educated" press into the literary, political and religious careers, neglecting industries, agriculture, &c. Thus the nation is neglected. If done at all, the Mines are worked, the Railways built, the Irrigation effected by foreign capital and foreign officials. Educational statistics are hard to obtain. The report for 1885 shows 24,529 Primary Schools, with 25,271 teachers, and 1,552,534 pupils; 1 inefficient Higher School in each province; 10 Colleges, under theological domination; 13 Military; and some Art, Music, and Agricultural. In that year the General Government expended on Education \$4,909,481. The State Church is Roman Catholic, and is supported entirely as a Government Institution.

About 2,000,000 hectares of Land are irrigated, assistance being rendered by the General Government. (The total area of Spain is 50,000,000 hectares or 123,500,000 acres.)

The form of Government is constitutional monarchy, but of the most hidebound character, owing to its being dominated through and through by the dogmatic and restraining influences of the Church. At the head is the King and his Ministers. The Cortes has 2 Houses; a Senate of 360 members (consisting of the King's sons over 21, Grandees having an income of over \$12,000, Captains, Generals, Admirals, and 100 members nominated by the Crown, and 180 members elected by the States, the Church, Universities and learned bodies), and a Chamber of 431 Deputies (elected for 5 years). Mention should be made of the Courts, Prisons, Police, Consulates, Embassies, Assessing and other Boards, &c.

There is a vast number of Relief and Charitable institutions. These are very largely under the control and management of the Church, but the Church in Spain is a socialized institution.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(EAST INDIES. BRITISH.)

AREA, 40,600 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 512,342 in 1891.

This recently formed British colony includes portions of the peninsula of Malacca and neighboring islands. The British garrison is entrenched in a Fort which cost £100,000. An additional Militia of 103 men is named. There are Government Post-offices, Telegraph, Roads, Streets, &c. 192 Primary Schools, with 11,310 pupils were reported in 1892. The administration is by Governor and Executive Council. There were 2,035 Police, Magistrate Courts, &c.

SWEDEN.

AREA, 170,079 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 4,806,835 in 1892.

Sweden is in many respects an important country for the student of sociology. Its monarchy is of the mildest type, and the people have a large freedom of autonomy.

The Regular Army in 1892 numbered 38,845 (of whom 1,953 were officers); the Militia, 233,708; and the Navy, 16 Port Defense Ships, 19 Cruisers, and 18 Torpedo Boats, in all 53 War Vessels.

Financial provision is very highly socialized. The Rix Bank belongs to and is managed entirely by the State. It is a bank of exchange, accepts deposits, pays interest, and lends money where there is no speculative object in the borrower's intention. Its assets in 1891 were 133,698,185 kronor. (1 kronor equals about 27 cts.) The State conducts Postal Savings Banks, which at the end of 1891 had 277,540 depositors, and 16,264,062 kr. deposited. The State cares for Coinage, Note Issue, Customs, Internal Revenue and Tax Collecting. The Government Forest land in 1884 was valued at \$12,000,000.

The State owned $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Railways, or 1,770 mi., in 1892. (Private 3,484 mi.) The State Railways cost 265,069,683 kr. Its receipts in 1891 were 49,130,834 kr.; expenses, 30,474,788 kr.; profits, 18,656,046 kr. The Telegraph lines in 1891 (including Railway companies) covered 5,477 mi. with 14,600 mi. of wire. In the same year there were 37,634 mi. of Telephone wire with 24,987 instruments. The annual rental, put up free of cost and connected with every city, is \$10. (In America where the Telephone was invented, but where monopolistic monarchy rules, telephones rent for from 10 to 25 times this amount, and with less privilege). The Post-offices in 1891 numbered 2,337, and took in receipts amounting to 7,513,415 kr.; expenses, 7,192,363 kr.; profits, 321,052 kr. There were in 1892, 36,000 mi. of good Roads, 264 mi. of Navigable Rivers, besides Streets, Bridges, Markets, &c.

Education is liberally provided for. There are schools of every kind. The reports for 1890 show 10,702 Primary Schools, with 13,797 teachers and 692,360 pupils; 103 Secondary, with 15,401 pupils; 2 Universities, with 2,230 students (1892); 12 Normal, with 898 students; Law; Medical; Theological; Art; Industrial; Agricultural; Domestic Economy; 8 Technological; several Military; 10 Nautical, with 321 Marines; and 19 Blind, Deaf and Dumb, with 8,500 pupils. On Elementary Education alone the Government grant in 1891 was 13,566,826 kr. The State also provides for the support of the Lutheran Church, for Libraries, Museums, Observatories, Bureaus of various kinds, &c.

By way of Law and Order provision there is a Parliament of 2 Chambers: the First having 147 members (elected by the provinces and municipalities for 9 years with no pay), the Second having 228 members (elected by general suffrage for 3 years, with 12,000 kronors salary). Each of the 24 counties has a Governor and subordinate officers. The King has legislative and executive power, but his legislation must receive the sanc-

tion of the Rigsdad (Parliament). The Council of State (Statsrad) has 10 members, of whom 7 are heads of administrative departments. The Courts include 1 Royal Supreme, a Board of Assessors, a Board of Magistrates, 206 District, 90 Urban, and 116 Country. Then there are the Police, Prisons, Registering Boards, Embassies, Consulates, and hundreds of municipal enterprises.

No data are at hand regarding institutions of Relief and Charity, but Sweden is among the best.

SWITZERLAND.

AREA, 15,976 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 2,917,754 in 1888.

From the point of view of natural advantages, Switzerland is the poorest country in Europe ; and yet this little inter-mountain people have made a social progress that puts the rest of Europe to shame. This very undesirableness of territory has doubtless proven the social salvation by its unattractiveness to the aristocratic pirates. Not being so badly oppressed, and at the same time seeing the dependent condition of the masses in other European states, the people of Switzerland have learned to prize liberty and exercise their political freedom by the development of a model republic. Along with this there has gone on a great progress in the socialization of various economic relations, as the following figures will show.

DEFENSE. There is really *no standing Army*. The men are called out for yearly drill, and all men capable of bearing arms belong either to one or another branch of the so-called Army. They are divided into 2 classes ; one, the class under drill during a stated number of years ; the other, the men who have received that drill but who still keep in practice. Of the first class there were in 1892, 131,424 men ; and of the second class, 81,485. The Military expense in 1894 is set down in the Budget at 24,422,491 fr.

FINANCE. There are State Banks in most of the Cantons. Connected with the Post-office is a system of Postal Savings Banks. This idea originated in Bern in 1778. In Switzerland, the Government is professedly and openly the owner of a large amount of property. This is called the "Federal Fortune." It consists in domains of Forest, cultivated Lands, City property, and funds. Its estimated value is upwards of 400,000,000 fr. Besides this, numerous special funds, amounting to many millions, are the property of communes and municipalities. For example, that of Schaffhausen is 10,000,000 fr., that of Zurich is 20,000,000 fr. Every commune owns some land, some wood, and some water-right. There are about 300,000 peasant proprietors in a population of less than 3,000,000. 28.4 % of the land is unproductive. The Forest area covers 833,299 hectares, three-fourths of which belongs to the State or communes. The General Government has done much toward aiding and stimulating the re-creation of wasted Forests. The National Debt in 1892 (at only $3\frac{1}{2}$ %) was 64,128,423 fr. The available Federal Fortune was 98,850,758 fr. Hence there was a Net Fortune of 34,722,336 fr. The State, of course, has charge of the Coinage, Note Issue, Customs, Internal Revenue, Tax Collecting, &c.

DISTRIBUTION. The Public Paths over the mountains and through narrow valleys are very numerous. Many good Roads have been built at immense cost, and are famous for their well-kept condition with no tolls. Municipal ownership of Street Railways is coming about. The City Council of Zurich has lately (1894) decided to own and operate this public convenience. Geneva and Neufchatel each own small steam railways. The Federal Government has bought the greater part of the stock in the great Jura-Simplon Railway, and thus controls it. (Otherwise the Railways, 2,105 mi. in 1892, are owned by private companies. At the end of 1891 these had cost 1,017,738,064 fr. The Government dictates the width of

track, strength of axles, lettering of cars, method of keeping accounts, way of transferring stock, &c., &c.)

The Postal Service had 1,491 offices, and 7,399 employes in 1892. It sent in Money Orders 386,772,041 fr., and received 37,760,575 fr. The Telegraph lines in 1892 (including those for Railways) covered 4,515 mi., with 11,990 mi. of wire, and 1,439 offices. The receipts for that year (including Telephone) were 4,628,145 fr., expenses, 3,780,323 fr.; profits, 847,822 fr. There were 14,369 Telephone offices. 3,613 mi. of line with 16,660 mi. of wire. The State Postal System includes the management of numerous Stage Coach lines, and a Parcel Post.

There are 500 mi. of Navigable Lakes and Rivers, and the Government has spent vast sums in River Improvement. It owns Harbors, Wharves, Bridges, and Markets. *Salt* is sold by the Government only, although for the most part produced by private enterprise. The wells of Bex have been worked since 1554.

EDUCATION. In 1891 there were 563 Kindergartens, with 703 teachers and 25,202 pupils; 3,847 Primary, with 9,332 teachers and 467,596 pupils; 505 Secondary, with 2,060 teachers and 36,550 pupils; 7 Colleges and Universities, with 431 instructors and 2,758 students; 38 Normal, with 368 teachers and 2,029 students; (Law, Medical, and Theological included in Universities); 1 Technological, with 703 students; 6 Industrial; 2 Agricultural; Military; Blind and Deaf and Dumb. The Federal Government expense for Education in 1890 was \$4,609,125. Besides these, are many provisions in the way of Bureaus of Agriculture, Census, Education, Printing, Geography, Meteorology, &c.; Libraries; Museums; Art Galleries; Reading Rooms; Botanical and Zoölogical Gardens, &c.

PRODUCTION. *Alcohol* is a Government monopoly. There are 64 Distilleries producing in 1891, 22,773 metric quintals of alcohol valued at 2,053,586 fr. The retailing

is mostly in private hands. The municipality of Basel retails the high grade liquors. The total Government receipts from the Distilleries in 1891 were 13,660,000 fr. ; expenses, 7,830,000 fr. ; profits, 5,830,000 fr. The State owns a *Cement Factory*, the only *Coal Mine* that is productive of royalty, a *Slate Mine* (at Glarus), and manufactures *Gunpowder*.

LAW AND ORDER. The Government of Switzerland is a republic in which neither executive nor legislative officers have very great control. The National Executive consists of a Federal Council of 7, one of whom is President. The Federal Assembly has 2 Houses : the Staenderath of 44 members (2 from each Canton elected for 3 years), and the Nationalrath of 147 members (elected for 3 years). The system of *Initiative* and *Referendum* prevails, and by it the people are protected from political jobbery. The Cantons and Communes have each their legislative and executive offices. Reelections are frequent, and public duties are well performed. There are Civil and Criminal Courts for each Canton, a Supreme or Federal Tribunal with 14 judges and 9 supplementary judges (the salaries of the President being 13,000 fr., and of the others 12,000 fr.), and 2 Commercial, in Zurich and Geneva. There are various grades of Prisons, with a total number of 1,317 inmates at the end of 1892. One feature to be noticed especially is the Civil Registration of every inhabitant. Still others are the Railway Commission, Assessing and Registering Boards, Embassies, Consulates, Copyright and Patent Offices, &c.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES. In these provisions the State is liberal. It provides protection against Avalanches, has numerous Charity Bureaus, Homes for Orphans and Idiots, General and Infant Hospitals, Inebriate and Insane Asylums, and provides Insurance against Accidents, Sickness (since 1890), and Fire. The latter was begun by Cantons in 1808. The State now monopolizes the business and makes it obligatory.

It also provides Public Pawn Shops, a Pension Department, Poor Houses, and work for the unemployed. On June 1st, 1893, there were only 153 beggars and tramps in this nation of 3,000,000 people.

Among the provisions for Sanitation and Safety is especially to be noted the Physicians for cities providing medical service and medicines. This was inaugurated as a State department in 1894. In addition to this, either Federal or Municipal authorities make provisions for Drinking Founts and Troughs, Fountains, Fire Department, Forests, Garbage Gathering, Parks, Sewerage, Slaughter Houses (in Bern), Water Works, &c.

TASMANIA.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 26,215 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 146,667 in 1891.

This beautiful island was cursed in the beginning of its European settlement, from being made a penal colony by the British government. It was not to be expected that it would show (even when the transportation of prisoners ceased) a very rapid progress in social development. Although not equal to some of the other Australasian colonies, it is yet making commendable advancement.

Its Militia numbers 601. There were 3,219 mi. of Post Roads in 1891, besides many Turnpikes. In 1870 the Government began to assume the ownership of the Railways. In 1892 it possessed 475 mi., only 49 mi. being left to private companies. The 399 mi. opened at the end of 1890 had cost £3,088,882. They pay working expenses and a little more. The Post-offices in 1892 numbered 345; had 615 employes; took in £54,736; expended £54,066; and had net profits of £670. The State Telegraph lines in 1892 covered 2,222 mi. with 3,383 mi. of wire, and 232 offices. The Telephone wire was 555 mi. The receipts for both were £19,056; expenses, £28,646;

deficit, £9,590. (The year before there was a profit of £1,802.) In 1892 there were 366 mi. of Cable. Some Street Railways, Street Lighting, Express Service, Harbors, Wharves, Bridges and Markets are public property.

Education till recently has been very backward. In 1891, 25.38 % of the population could neither read nor write. There were 564 children attending ragged schools. In 1892 the Primary Schools numbered 251, with 20,659 pupils. There were 14 Secondary, with 1,742 pupils; 1 University; 5 Technological, and other schools. The Government grant in 1892 was £46,056. The Government contributes annually £775 for various religious purposes. There are 35 Public Libraries, and various other public educational facilities.

The Governor General and 6 Ministers lead the administration. Parliament consists of 2 Houses: a Legislative Council of 18 members (elected for 6 years), and a House of Assembly with 36 members (elected for 3 years). Besides these are the county and municipal offices. The Courts comprise Supreme, Quarter Sessions, General, and Petty. There were 314 Police in 1891. Other legal machinery includes Prisons, Assessing and Registering Boards, Consuls, and Railway Commissions.

In provision for Relief there were at the end of 1891, 2 Poor Houses with 700 inmates, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Light Houses, &c.

TONQUIN.

(FARTHER INDIA. FRENCH.)

AREA, 34,740 sq. mi. POPULATION, about 9,000,000 in 1884.

Tonquin is a comparatively recent acquisition of the French Government. The people are of the Indo-Chinese type, and civilization among them is in a low state. The French maintain garrisons, and have organized native defense forces. As before stated the lowest government is, to the extent that it is a government at all, a

coöperation, a social compact, tacit or expressed. In any country where millions of people live together in comparatively small areas, the feeling of *social* relationship is very extensively developed. Simple though such a society may seem to us because of our relatively more complex organization, it is yet ages and ages on the way of socialized effort. Such peoples must have common Paths, Roads, Streets, Bridges, Markets, Rivers, Schools, Public Grounds, various modes of mutual assistance, and considerable paraphernalia for the maintenance of Law and Order. In such countries, almost no statistics are obtainable; and yet many of the facts regarding their socialization are clear.

TRINIDAD.

(WEST INDIES. BRITISH.)

AREA, 1,754 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 200,028 in 1891.

This interesting island lies a few miles off the northern coast of South America. It is a British colony of progressive importance. In 1891 its home Militia consisted of 600 men. There is a Colonial Bank with a note circulation of £135,000. The Postal Savings Bank at the end of 1892 showed 7,784 depositors, and £106,767 deposited. The Government owns all the Railways, 54½ mi. in 1892, the cost of which had been £602,638. The receipts for that year were £54,841; expenses, £36,642; profits, £18,199. It had also an established Postal Service with 440 offices; and 137¼ mi. of Telegraph line. There were also 600 mi. of Telephone wire.

In 1892, 169 Primary Schools, with 18,247 pupils; and 2 Colleges, with 224 students are reported. Various other Schools also exist. The Government grant for elementary Education was £25,372 in 1892. The Government owns a Pitch Lake which in 1892 produced a revenue of £37,346.

It has the British colonial type of Government ; some idea of the scope of which may be obtained from the fact that in 1892 the Police Force numbered 531.

TUNIS.

(FRENCH.)

AREA, 45,000 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 1,500,000 in 1891.

Tunis is related to France much as Algeria is. It is less advanced socially. There were about 260 mi. of Railway in 1892, all of which was State property. The Postal Service then had 46 offices, which were also Telegraph offices for the 2,000 mi. of State line. The report for 1889 shows 67 Primary Schools, with 9,494 pupils. The Government expense for Education in 1892 was 617,106 fr.

TURKEY.

AREA, 1,147,578 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 27,694,600 in 1885.

These figures include the territory in Europe and Asia. Turkey, from a political point of view, is yet an absolute despotism, restrained only by religious tenets and powerful customs. The Sultan is the representative of the Prophet, hence religion is a matter of State patronage. Before 1844 Mohammedans could not change faith without being liable to capital punishment. Although Islam generally prevails, yet other religions are tolerated (though their safety has often been precarious, and is even yet, as the Armenian atrocities of the present year clearly show).

The regular Army in 1892 numbered 180,000; the Militia, 520,620; the Navy, 40,389. There were 2 Battleships, 7 Port Defense Ships, 67 Cruisers, 31 Torpedo Boats; in all, 107 War Vessels. In 1892 reports make the State the sole owner of the 1,878 mi. of Railway (904 in Europe and 974 in Asia), with 286 mi. more then build-

ing. Its Postal Service then included 1,150 offices; 20-380 mi. of Telegraph line, 31,700 mi. of wire, and 671 offices. Its receipts for the year 1892 were 51,615,526 piastres; expenses for salaries, 17,669,044; profits, 33,946,482 piastres. (1 piastre equals 2.16 d. or about 4½ cts.) Turkey has numerous towns and cities, and, like all large nations, has a vast amount of State and municipal property in the form of Roads, Streets, Rivers, Harbors, Bridges, Markets, &c. Irrigation by primitive methods is carried on over extensive areas. In Palestine, Syria and elsewhere it dates from very ancient times. The Ministry of Public Works has lately (1894) determined on the reconstruction of the ancient water conduits about Jerusalem. These include the ancient "Solomon's Pools," &c. 2,500 cu. meters daily is expected to be the capacity. Of this, 1,000 cubic meters are to be given free to the poor. The total expense will reach 2,000,000 fr.

In 1887 there were 6,639 Primary Schools, with 7,244 teachers and 130,000 pupils; 21 Secondary Schools, with 2,431 pupils; 15 Colleges, with 2,347 pupils; Law; Medical; and Theological. Over 100 pupils are educated in France, England, Austria, and Germany at Government expense. This is a distinctly broadening tendency in the direction of democracy.

URAGUAY.

AREA, 72,110 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 728,447 in 1892.

The Regular Army is very small, numbering only 3,650; the Militia, 3,264; and the Navy, 179, with 6 Port Defense Ships and 3 Cruisers.

(The Railways are private, 980 mi. were constructed and 140 more under construction.) The Postal Service had in 1892, 474 offices; the State owned 2,930 mi. of Telegraph line. (974 mi. more were owned by railway

companies.) Besides these must be mentioned Roads, Streets, Bridges, Markets, &c.

In 1892 there were 491 Primary Schools, with 879 teachers and 45,953 pupils; 1 University, with 74 instructors and 781 students; 2 Normal; 1 Industrial, with 163 students; 1 Military, with 8 instructors and 61 cadets; besides many religious Seminaries. The cost to the General Government for Education in 1892 was \$658,276. There is a National Library of 22,000 volumes and 2,500 manuscripts. There is also a National Museum and various other means of information. The State Church is Roman Catholic, but there exists complete toleration.

The Government is in the form of a republic. At its head stands the President, Cabinet and Congress of 2 Houses: a Senate of 19 members (elected for 6 years), House of 53 Representatives (elected for 3 years). These are supported by a Police Force of 3,980, by various Courts, Prisons, &c.

VENEZUELA.

AREA, 593,943 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 2,323,527 in 1891.

Venezuela had a Regular Army of 7,280 in 1893; a Militia of 60,000; and a Navy of 3 Cruisers and 1 Torpedo Boat. It has nothing to offer in the way of experience in advanced social experiments. (Its Railways, 287 mi., are under private ownership.) The State manages the Postal System, and had Telegraph lines to the extent of 3,528 mi., with 102 offices in 1890. The Telegraph receipts for that year were 326,904 bolivares; expenses, 924,607; deficit, 597,703. (1 bolivar equals about 20 cts.)

The meagre reports regarding Education showed in 1891, 1,566 Primary Schools; 24 Colleges; 4 Normal; Law; Medical; Music; Technological; Industrial; 9 Military; Nautical; and a Government expense of \$669,144 in 1890. The National Library contains 32,000

volumes. There is a National Museum. The Roman Catholic is the State Church. Others are tolerated, "if silent." The Government is republican. The Congress has a Senate of 24 members (elected for 4 years), and a House of 52 Representatives (elected for 4 years). Much other Law and Order machinery exists.

VICTORIA.

(AUSTRALIA. BRITISH.)

AREA, 87,884 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 1,140,405 in 1891.

Victoria, is potentially one of the best countries on the face of the globe. Its climate is as near perfect as man could wish it. The average temperature is 47° , while the coldest ever experienced was 32° . Moreover, the colonists have taken advantage of their splendid opportunity and are developing a social organization which is already an example to many older countries.

DEFENSE. The Standing Armed Force in 1892 was 7,360 (of whom 379 were officers) and the Navy 237, with about 7 Cruisers, &c. There was a Naval Reserve of 379 men.

FINANCE AND LAND. The Coinage is in the hands of the Royal Branch Mint, at Melbourne. There were 370 Postal Savings Banks in 1892. The National Debt in 1891 was £43,610,265. It was incurred almost entirely for Railways, Water-works, and School houses. The State Land is of several sorts: Agricultural, 12,187,000 acres; Pastural, 14,020,000; Forest, 4,680,000 acres; Gold-bearing, 1,049,000 acres; and Roads, 1,678,000; total, 33,614,000 acres.

DISTRIBUTION. In public ownership of the means of Distribution, Victoria is one of the leading countries of the world. The Railways all belong to the State. It began its ownership in 1854. In 1892 the State owned 2,903 mi., and on June 30th of that year the total cost had been £37,085,309. The receipts for that year were

£3,095,122; expenses, £2,138,139; profits, £956,983. The net income is sufficient to pay a large part of the Federal taxes. In 1890 the Victorian Railways carried 71,058,940 passengers. "Compared with the population, scarcely any country in the world carries so many passengers by rail as Victoria." The Telegraph lines are also State property, and in 1892 extended over 7,100 mi., with 14,000 mi. of wire, and 810 offices. The receipts for that year were £166,248. The Postal Service in 1892 had 1,766 offices. Its receipts were £336,552. The combined receipts of Telegraph and Post were £502,800; expenses, £756,190; deficit, £252,390. In the same year there were 587½ miles of Telephone line, with 8,603 mi. of wire, and 3,700 sets of instruments. To the State or towns belong also the Roads, Streets, Bridges, Harbors, Rivers, Wharves, Markets, and Express Service. In the nine and one-half years ending with 1873, the State spent for Public works, £2,221,711.

EDUCATION. The culture of the people is being rapidly provided for. In 1892 only 2⅓ % of the population were illiterate. In the same year there were 2,140 Primary Schools, with 4,977 teachers and 248,725 pupils; 208 Secondary, with 705 teachers and 21,799 pupils; 1 University; 3 Colleges; 36 Technological, with 196 instructors and 8,500 students; 15 Industrial; 2 Agricultural; Art; Normal; Law; Medical; Theological; Blind; Deaf and Dumb. For Primary Education in 1892 the State expended £740,600. The other means of Public Information at Public expense are numerous. Of Libraries alone in this small country there are 405 with a total of 640,000 volumes. Add to these the various Bureaus of Agriculture, Census, Geography, Ethnology, Meteorology; the Botanic and Zoölogical Gardens; the Expositions; Fairs; Museums; Observatories; Reading Rooms, &c.

LAW AND ORDER. The Governor receives appointment by the British Crown. He is assisted by 10 Ministers, heads of departments. The Parliament has 2

Houses : a Legislative Council of 48 members (elected by the provinces for 6 years, $\frac{1}{3}$ every 2 years), and Legislative Assembly of 95 members (elected for 3 years). There are 37 counties and 187 municipalities, all having their own public institutions of various sorts. The Courts include License, County, Petty Sessions, Mines, Insolvency, and Supreme. Their judgments are carried out by Police, and the various Prisons.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

(BRITISH.)

AREA, 975,920 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 49,782 in 1891.

This is the newest of the Australian colonies. Scarcely more than a generation ago this vast region was considered a hopeless wilderness. Numerous settlements are now under way and an organized colony is instigating many measures of improvement. In 1892 there was a Militia of 614 (31 of whom were officers), which cost in that year £7,417. The system of Postal Savings Banks has been established, and at the end of 1891 there were deposits amounting to £44,767. In 1873, almost at the beginning of the Colony, it undertook the ownership of the Railways. In 1893 it owned and managed 309 mi., and was then building 276 mi. more. (Private companies owned 243 mi.) The 309 mi. then built had cost £914,823; and in 1892 had receipts of £94,201; expenses, £90,654; profits, £3,547. This young colony has started in right in various other ways. It owns the Telegraph, and in 1892 had 3,288 mi., with 4,013 mi. of wire and 47 offices. The receipts for that year were £14,997. It was then building 375 mi. more of Telegraph. The Postal Service in 1892 took in receipts of £34,978. The total receipts of Telegraph and Post were £49,975; expenses, £35,188; profits, £14,787. It has had the warning of monopolies in Europe and America, and is getting possession of the various chief means of Distribution.

Of course, the greater part of the Land is still in the hands of the people collectively.

Education is being organized, though the population is scattered. There were 117 Primary Schools, with 179 teachers and 5,973 pupils in 1892. For them the State expended £11,153. The Law and Order phases of the colony are on the usual British plan of an appointed Governor with his Ministers (5), and a Home Parliament. The latter has 2 Houses: a Legislative Council of 15 members (now named by the Governor but eventually to be elected), and an Assembly of 30 members (elected for 4 years). West Australia became a responsible government in 1890. It is now rapidly evolving a complete social organism. It has its Courts of Justice, Prisons, and the various Boards. Moreover it has begun those enterprises of Relief and Charity which must invariably follow in the train of our unequal social developments. In 1891, in this new land where the effects of greed ought to be entirely wanting, there were 2 Poor Houses which together had 169 inmates. There were 4 Orphan Homes, 13 General Hospitals, and 1 Insane Asylum,

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

(WEST INDIES. BRITISH.)

AREA, 133 (?) sq. mi.

POPULATION, 55,333 in 1892.

This term is rather vaguely used. The principal islands of the group are Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, The Grenadines, Tobago, and St. Lucia. The group is named with reference to the trade-winds and the Leeward Islands. They each have a local government (except the Grenadines). Altogether, they form part of a larger colony whose Governor-General resides in Barbadoes. Some of them have local legislatures of elected members. They have also the various legal machinery which belongs to this stage of development.

There are towns and cities, with the innumerable socialized institutions necessary to municipalities. There is public provision for Education, and numerous Public Relief institutions.

ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.

(EAST AFRICA. BRITISH.)

AREA, 985 sq. mi.

POPULATION, about 200,000.

This was formerly a Portuguese colony. It is inhabited by the most varied peoples, from Africa, India, Arabia and Europe. It has been a trading post for slaves, ivory and gold. Civilization has had no chance. Until recently, this concentration of illegitimate commercial interests has barbarized rather than civilized. Under British influence, something like the organization of these seemingly incommensurable elements is being brought about.

ZULULAND.

(SOUTH-EASTERN AFRICA. BRITISH.)

AREA, 8,900 sq. mi.

POPULATION, 160,700 in 1892.

The Zulus are one of the best strains of African blood. They are among the most warlike people of the world. Their last king, Cettiwayo, was able to raise an army of 300,000 warriors, from his own and dependent tribes. He was conquered by the English general Wolseley in a great war between 1877 and 1879. Since then, independent chiefs have ruled the various tribes under English advice and protection. The country as a whole is nominally annexed to Natal. There is one main Road running through the territory, with many branches. In 1892 the Government had an established Postal Service, and 30 mi. of Telegraph line. There were 18 native Primary Schools, 8 Circuit Courts, 250 Police, and many other socialized efforts.

EXISTING SOCIALISM.

A classified list of 337 SOCIALIZED BUSINESSES, ENTERPRISES, and INSTITUTIONS, together with 225 Businesses, Enterprises, Institutions and Events, controlled in some degree by Governments, making 562 types of human effort that the people (of various countries) have already reclaimed from absolute individual management.

DEFENSE OF NATION.

Regular Army.
Militia.
Armories.
Armory Boards.
Forts.
Navy.
Battle Ships.
Port Defense Ships.
Cruisers.
Torpedo Boats.
Naval Reserve.

FINANCE.

Banks, National.
Banks, State.
Banks, Savings.
Banks, Savings, Postal.
Banks, Savings, School.
Coinage.
Customs Collecting.
Debt, National, State, &c.
Internal Revenue.
Land, State.
Lotteries.
Note Issue.
Office Buildings :—
 National.
 State.
 Municipal,
State properties.

Loans.
Tax Collecting.
Treasury.

DISTRIBUTION.

Paths.
Roads.
Streets.
Street Railways by :—
 Electric power.
 Cable power.
 Steam power.
 Horse power.
 Surface.
 Elevated.
 Underground.
Street Lighting by :—
 Gas.
 Electricity.
Stage Coaches.
Express Service.
Railways.
Rivers, Navigable.
River Improvement.
Canals, State.
Harbors.
Breakwater.
Wharves and Piers.
Ferries.
Tugs.
Ballast.

Viaducts.
 Bridges.
 Bridge Engineers.
 Surveyors.
 Postal Service.
 Postal Money Orders.
 Postal Notes.
 Telegraph Lines.
 Cables.
 Telephones.
 Pneumatic Tubes.
 Subways.
 Cattle Yards.
 Markets.
 Hotels.
 Restaurants.
 Saloons.
 Drug Stores.
 Salt Selling.

EDUCATION.

Agricultural Bureaus.
 Archæological Research.
 Art Galleries.
 Band Concerts.
 Biological Research.
 Books for Public Schools.
 Botanic Gardens.
 Celebrations and Parades.
 Census Bureaus.
 Churches, State.
 Clocks, Town.
 Coast Surveys.
 Concert Halls and Casinos.
 Educational Bureaus.
 Engraving Bureaus.
 Etonological Bureaus.
 Exploring Expeditions.
 Expositions and Fairs.
 Geographical Surveys.
 Geological Surveys.
 Libraries.
 Meteorological Bureaus.
 Monuments and Statues.
 Museums.
 Nautical Almanac.

Newspapers.
 Observatories.
 Polar Expeditions.
 Printing.
 Reading Rooms.
 Schools, State :—
 Kindergartens.
 Primary.
 Secondary.
 College.
 University.
 Normal.
 Law.
 Medical.
 Dental.
 Theological.
 Art.
 Music.
 Domestic Economy.
 Post and Telegraph.
 Technological.
 Forestry.
 Mines.
 Industrial.
 Agricultural.
 Veterinary.
 Military.
 Naval.
 Nautical.
 Nobility.
 Blind.
 Indian.
 Deaf and Dumb.
 Reformatory.
 Technical and Mechanical Ex-
 periment Bureaus.
 Theatres.
 Theological Research.
 Zoölogical Gardens.
 Zoölogical Research.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

Breweries.
 Cooling Plants.
 Cow Meadows,
 Distilleries.

Farming.
 Fish Commissions.
 Guano.
 Irrigation.
 Mineral Springs.
 Salt Mines and Wells.
 Salt Works.
 Vineyards.
 Wine Cellars.

MEANS PRODUCTION.

Alcohol.
 Blast Furnaces.
 Car Building.
 Cats in Postal Service.
 Cement Factories.
 Cinchona Farms.
 Clay Pits.
 Coal Mines.
 Cobalt Mines.
 Copper Mines.
 Dry Docks.
 Engineering Department.
 Foundries.
 Gold Mines.
 Gunpowder.
 Iron Mines.
 Lead Mines.
 Lime Quarries.
 Locomotive Works.
 Matches.
 Opium.
 Pearl Fisheries.
 Peat Beds.
 Pitch Lake.
 Porcelain Factories.
 Quinine.
 Quarries.
 Rope Walks.
 Saw Mills.
 Ship Building.
 Silk Culture.
 Silver Mines.
 Slate Mines.
 Smelting Works.
 Sulphate of Copper Mines.

Tapestry Factories.
 Timber.
 Ultramarine Works.

LAW AND ORDER.

Accounts Commissioners.
 Advertising.
 Allotments.
 Ambassadors.
 Apportioning Boards.
 Appraising Commissioners.
 Aqueduct Commissioners.
 Arbitration Commissioners.
 Assaying Commissioners.
 Assessing Boards.
 Attorneys, District.
 Auditing, Boards.
 Bankrupt Registry.
 City Chamberlains.
 Civil Registration.
 Civil Service Boards.
 Comptrollers.
 Consuls.
 Copyright Bureaus.
 Coroners.
 Corporation Counsels.
 Courts of Justice:—
 Civil.
 Criminal.
 Claims.
 Police.
 Oyer and Terminer.
 General Sessions.
 Supreme and Cassation.
 Superior.
 Common Pleas.
 Surrogate.
 District.
 Arbitration.
 Military (Court Martial).
 Commercial.
 Ecclesiastical.
 Mines.
 Insolvency.
 License.
 Customs Collecting.

Dock Board.
 Elections Bureau.
 Encumbrance Bureau.
 Executive Departments :—
 National.
 Provincial.
 Municipal.
 Immigration Bureaus.
 Inter-State Commerce Commissioners.
 Jury Commissioners.
 Juries, Grand.
 Juries, Petit.
 Labor Bureau.
 Legislative Assemblies :—
 National.
 Provincial.
 Municipal and Aldermanic.
 Marriages.
 Marshals, District.
 Ministers, Foreign.
 Municipal Examining Boards.
 Park Commissioners.
 Patent Offices.
 Pilot Boards.
 Police.
 Port Wardens.
 Pounds.
 Prefects.
 Prisons :—
 Police Stations.
 Jails.
 Houses of Juvenile Correction.
 Reformatories.
 Penitentiaries.
 Military.
 Railroad Commissions.
 Registrars of Deeds.
 Revenue Cutters.
 River Commissions.
 Secret Service.
 Sinking Fund Commissioners.
 Subway Commissioners.

RELIEF AND CHARITIES.

Annuity Grants.
 Charity Bureaus.
 Dispensaries.
 Homes for :—
 Aged.
 Orphans.
 Idiots.
 Sailors.
 Soldiers.
 Hospitals :—
 General.
 Epidemic.
 Inebriate Asylums.
 Infant.
 Insane.
 Lying In.
 Marine.
 Military.
 Eye and Ear.
 Orthopedic.
 Houses of Refuge.
 Implements Loaned.
 Indian (or Aborigines) Department.
 Insurance :—
 Accident.
 Fire.
 Storm or Marine.
 Life.
 Old Age.
 Sickness.
 Inundation.
 Leper Farms or Villages.
 Life Saving.
 Light Houses.
 Lodging Houses.
 Nurseries.
 Pawn Shops.
 Pension Department.
 Poor Houses.
 Poor, Housing of.
 School Meals.
 Seed, Farm.
 Signal Corps.
 Tax Loans,

Trust Offices.
Unemployed, Work for.

SANITATION AND SAFETY.

Avalanche Protection.
Baths.
Cemeteries.
Dock Department.
Drinking Founts and Troughs.
Electric Lighting.
Fire Alarm Telegraph.
Fire Department.
Fisheries Commissioners.
Forestry.
Fountains.
Garbage and Refuse Gathering.
Gas Lighting.

Health Department.
Heating Plants.
Parks.
Physicians for the City.
Pilots Commissioners.
Play Grounds.
Quarantine.
Sanitaries.
Seats in Parks.
Sewerage and Drainage.
Slaughter Houses.
Street Cleaning.
Street Sprinkling.
Vaccination and Vaccine.
Wash Houses.
Watering Places.
Water Works.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

In businesses, affairs or events which it requires shall be REGISTERED, LICENSED, INSPECTED, or RESTRICTED.

Air Shafts.
Alkali Works.
Amusements.
Anchors.
Asphalt Factories.
Asylums.
Baby Farms.
Bakeries.
Banks.
Bankers.
Bicycles.
Bills of Sale.
Bird Stores.
Births.
Boarding Houses.
Bolts.
Boiler Inspection.
Breweries.
Blackening Factories.
Blacksmith Shops.
Boiler Factories.

Bone Yards.
Box Factories.
Bridges, Highway.
Bridges, Railway.
Brokers.
Buildings.
Burials.
Butcher Shops.
Cabmen.
Canal Boats.
Candy Factories.
Carpenter Shops.
Cattleyards.
Cats.
Cellars.
Cesspools.
Chains.
Chemical Works.
Cheese Factories.
Chimneys.
Cisterns.

Cigar Factories.
 Clothing Factories.
 Clothes Poles.
 Clothes Cleaning.
 Coal Yards.
 Cold Storage.
 Copyrights.
 Coats of Arms.
 Coffee.
 Common Lodging Houses.
 Cows.
 Dairies.
 Dams.
 Dancing Rooms.
 Dead Animals.
 Deaths.
 Deeds.
 Dentists.
 Distilleries:
 Divorces.
 Dogs.
 Dog Carts.
 Druggists.
 Drug Mills.
 Dumps for Garbage.
 Dye Works
 Dynamos.
 Electors.
 Elections.
 Electric Works
 Electric Lamps.
 Elevators.
 Elevator Factories.
 Endowed Charities.
 Endowed Schools.
 Engineers.
 Excavations.
 Explosive Works.
 Factories.
 Fat Rendering.
 Fences.
 Ferries.
 Fertilizers.
 Fish Curing.
 Fish Markets.
 Fisheries.

Fire Escapes.
 Foods.
 Fowls.
 Foundries.
 Friendly Societies.
 Fruit.
 Fur Dressing.
 Game Dealers.
 Gaming Houses.
 Gas Meters.
 Gas Engines.
 Gas Works.
 Gas Stoves.
 Goats.
 Grain.
 Grease Works.
 Grocery Stores.
 Gun Barrels.
 Gut Cleaning.
 Hat Stores
 Heating and Power Plants.
 Hair Picking.
 Hide Cellars.
 Hide Cleaning.
 Hospitals.
 Hogs.
 Hotels.
 Hunting.
 House Numbering.
 Ice Factories.
 Insurance.
 Iron Works.
 Jinrikichas.
 Junk Dealers.
 Kindling Wood Factories
 Laundries.
 Lawyers.
 Leather Factories.
 Lime-kilns.
 Limited Companies.
 Locomotives.
 Lotteries.
 Lodging Houses
 Lumber.
 Machine Shops.
 Manure Vaults.

Markets.
 Matches.
 Marriages.
 Mattress Factories.
 Meat.
 Merchant Shipping.
 Merchant Vessels.
 Midwifery.
 Mines.
 Milk Stores.
 Moulding Mills.
 Music Halls.
 Naturalization.
 Newsboys.
 Newspapers.
 Notaries.
 Offal Docks.
 Offal Wagons.
 Oil Works.
 Omnibuses.
 Oyster Saloons.
 Passports.
 Patents.
 Patent Medicines.
 Pawnbrokers.
 Peddlers.
 Periodicals.
 Physicians.
 Pharmacists.
 Piano Factories.
 Piano Playing.
 Pickle Factories.
 Pigeons.
 Piers.
 Places of Worship.
 Planing Mills.
 Plate Dealers.
 Plays.
 Playing Card Makers.
 Ponds of Water.
 Plumbing.
 Print Works.
 Printing Houses.
 Privy Vaults.
 Post Office Depredations.
 Rabbits.

Rag Shops.
 Railways.
 Railway Depots.
 Raw Cotton.
 Real Estate Sales.
 Restaurants.
 Roof Tanks.
 Rubber Goods Factories.
 Saloons.
 Sausage Works.
 Saw Mills.
 Schools.
 Schools of Anatomy.
 Seamen.
 Sewer Pipes.
 Second Hand Stores.
 Ships.
 Silk Works.
 Skylights.
 Slop Sinks.
 Smelting Works.
 Slaughter Houses.
 Spice Mills.
 Smoke Houses.
 Stables.
 Steamboats.
 Steam Engines.
 Street Railways.
 Soap Factories.
 Stone Yards.
 Steam Heating Pipes.
 Storage Warehouses.
 Surgeons.
 Tea.
 Tenement Houses.
 Theatres.
 Theatre and Concert Licenses.
 Tobacconists.
 Trade Marks.
 Tug Boats.
 Urinals.
 Vaccination.
 Vivisection Laboratories.
 Weights and Measures.
 Wells.



MAP OF THE WORLD
SHOWING IN RED THE COUNTRIES WHICH
OWN THEIR RAILROADS WHOLLY OR IN PART
1894

MAP
SHOWING
OWN THEIR RACE



THE FOLLOWING

54 Governments own their Railroads,

WHOLLY OR IN PART:

(FROM THE MOST RECENT REPORTS.)

Name of Country.	Date of first Ownership.	Miles Owned.	Date of Report.
<i>Algeria</i> , . . .		1,956	(1892)
Argentina, . . .	(1862)	1,817	(18)
Austria-Hungary, . . .	(1840)	7,029	(1892)
Belgium, . . .	(1833)	2,018	(1892)
Brazil, . . .		1,568	(1893)
Bulgaria, . . .		306	(1892)
Canada, . . .		1,397	(1892)
Cape of Good Hope, . . .	(1862)	2,252	(1892)
<i>Ceylon</i> , . . .		230	(1892)
Chili, . . .	(1865)	686	(1892)
Cochin China, . . .		51	
Colombia, . . .		238	
<i>Congo Independent State</i> , . . .		25	(1893)
Denmark, . . .	(1880)	992	(1892)
Dutch East Indies,* . . .		850	(1891)
Ecuador,* . . .		63	(1891)
<i>Egypt</i> , . . .	(1856)	1,225	(1892)
Finland, . . .		1,176	(1891)
France, . . .		3,643	(1892)
Germany, . . .	(1843)	23,843	(1892)
Greece, . . .		92	(1892)
Guiana, British, . . .		23	(1893)
India, . . .	(1852)	6,000	(1893)
Italy, . . .	(1860)	8,047	(1889)
Jamaica,* . . .		89	(1892)
Japan, . . .	(1883)	551	(1892)

Name of Country.	Date of first Ownership.	Miles Owned.	Date of Report.
<i>Massowah,</i>	.	17	
<i>Mauritius,</i>	.	92	(1892)
<i>Mozambique,</i>	.	137	(1892)
<i>Natal,</i>	(1860)	399	(1892)
<i>Netherlands,</i>	.	986	(1892)
<i>Newfoundland,</i>	.	311	(1892)
<i>New South Wales,</i>	(1855)	2,351	(1893)
<i>New Zealand,</i>	(1863)	1,886	(1893)
<i>Nicaragua,</i>	.	91	
<i>Norway,</i>	(1854)	929	(1893)
<i>Orange Free State,</i>	.	120	(1890)
<i>Paraguay, (State owns ½ the Stock)</i>	.		(1891)
<i>Peru,</i>	.	770	(1892)
<i>Porto Rico,*</i>	.	12	(1892)
<i>Portugal,</i>	(1863)	505	(1891)
<i>Queensland,</i>	(1865)	2,353	(1892)
<i>Roumania,</i>	.	1,598	(1893)
<i>Russia,</i>	.	6,824	(1891)
<i>Salvador,*</i>	.	53	(1892)
<i>Santo Domingo,*</i>	.	72	(1892)
<i>Servia,</i>	.	336	(1892)
<i>South African Republic,</i>	.	200	(1893)
<i>South Australia,</i>	(1856)	1,810	(1892)
<i>Sweden,</i>	.	1,770	(1892)
<i>Switzerland, (City Suburban Roads,)</i>	.		
<i>Tasmania,</i>	(1870)	475	(1892)
<i>Trinidad,</i>	.	54	(1892)
<i>Tunis,</i>	.	260	(1892)
<i>Turkey,*</i>	.	1,878	(1892)
<i>Victoria,</i>	(1854)	2,903	(1892)
<i>West Australia,</i>	(1873)	309	(1893)

*Note. In several cases the reports do not make it clear whether the Government is the sole owner. In all the cases marked with a star, the Government influence predominates, and in many others not here mentioned, the private lines receive Government support.

The Governments are sole owners of all lines in those countries printed in *italics*. In several countries in Europe and Australasia the private lines have a very small mileage.

This list covers the leading nations of the world, and the United States "is not in it." We claim incompetency, and yet we boast that "we are the greatest nation on earth" that "*we are the people*," that "we are the most ingenious in mechanism, the most fertile in resource, the most daring in method, and the most persistent in action." And yet we can't run railroads! We can't prevent ourselves from being swindled out of untold millions every year! Where is our greatness to thus submit to all manner of imposition at far higher rates than is paid in Europe, Asia, Africa, or Australia?

ONLY

PRIVATE OR COMPANY RAILROADS

IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:—

Barbadoes.	Morocco.
Basutoland.	Persia.
Bolivia.	Siam.
Costa Rica.	Spain.
Cuba.	UNITED STATES.
Guatemala.	United Kingdom,
Hawaii.	(Great Britain.)
Honduras Republic.	Venezuela.
Mexico.	Zululand.
Montenegro.	

NO RAILWAYS REPORTED IN

China.	Corea.
Falkland Islands.	Fiji.
Guiana, Dutch.	Guiana, French.
Haiti.	Windward Islands.

THE FOLLOWING 68 Governments own their Telegraphs

(FROM THE MOST RECENT REPORTS.)

	Mi. of Line.	Mi. of Wire.
Algeria, . . .	4,310	10,000
Argentina, . . .	11,250	
Austria-Hungary, . . .	31,862	89,244
Barbadoes, . . .		
Basutoland, . . .		
Belgium, . . .	4,617	22,739
Bermudas, . . .	32	
Brazil, . . .	8,620	
Bulgaria, . . .	4,710	8,484
Canada, . . .	2,699	
Cape of Good Hope, . . .	5,482	
Ceylon, . . .		1,550
Chili, . . .	8,000	
China, . . .		
Cochin China,* . . .	1,840	
Colombia, . . .	6,016	
Congo Independent State,*		
Corea,* . . .		
Costa Rica, . . .	630	
Cuba,* . . .		
Denmark, . . .	2,816	
Dutch East Indies, . . .	4,247	
Ecuador, . . .	1,074	
Egypt, . . .	1,922	
Finland, . . .		
France, . . .	59,693	197,622
Germany, . . .	73,197	259,628
Greece, . . .	4,751	5,630
Guiana, British, . . .		

	Mi. of Line.	Mi. of Wire.
India,	38,625	120,159
Italy,	22,014	69,428
Jamaica,*	695	
Japan,	3,143	9,114
Massowah,	382	
Mauritius,		
Mexico,	38,125	
Montenegro,*	280	
Mozambique,*	230	
Natal,		
Netherlands,	3,398	12,098
Newfoundland,*	944	
New South Wales,		26,443
New Zealand,	5,479	13,459
Norway,	4,887	9,663
Orange Free State,	1,500	
Paraguay,		210
Persia,	4,075	
Peru,	1,080	
Porto Rico,	470	
Portugal,	3,985	8,839
Queensland,	9,996	17,646
Roumania,	3,524	8,000
Russia,	88,280	172,360
Salvador,*	1,467	2,421
Servia,	1,942	3,717
South African Republic,	1,681	
South Australia,	5,267	12,911
Spain,*	15,988	35,094
Sweden,*	5,477	14,600
Switzerland,	4,515	11,990
Tasmania,	2,222	3,383
Trinidad,	137	
Tunis,	2,000	
Turkey,*	20,380	31,700
United Kingdom,	34,056	209,046
(Great Britian and Ireland.)		

	Mi. of Line.	Mi. of Wire.
Uruguay, . . .	2,930	
Victoria, . . .	7,100	14,000
West Australia, . . .	3,288	4,013
Zululand, . . .	30	

*The reports are not clear as to the full extent of Government ownership and control. The number of miles are not given in all reports.

PRIVATE OR COMPANY TELEGRAPHS

Only exist in the following countries :

Bolivia.	Cuba.
Cyprus.	Hawaii.
Honduras Republic.	UNITED STATES.

“A man is known by the company he keeps.” How about a nation?

STATE SAVINGS BANKS

Exist in the following countries :

Argentina.	Netherlands.
Austria-Hungary.	New South Wales.
Belgium.	New Zealand.
Canada.	Norway.
Ceylon.	Queensland.
Denmark.	South Australia.
Finland.	Sweden.
France.	Switzerland.
Germany.	Trinidad.
Hawaii.	United Kingdom.
India.	Victoria.
Italy.	West Australia.
Japan.	

The following works have been found helpful, and will be interesting to those seeking further information :

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- Halzell's Annual, 1894.
- Constitutional Year-book, 1894.
- Year-book of Australia, 1893.
- Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, 1892.
- Canada Statistical Year-book, 1891.
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- Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia, new edition, 1894.
- Encyclopedia Britannica, ninth edition.
- Chambers' Cyclopedia, last edition.
- Resume Statistique de l' Empire du Japon, 7e annee, Tokio, 1893.
- J. M. Vincent, State and Federal Government in Switzerland.
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- The Manual of American Waterworks, edited by M. N. Baker, for 1891.
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- Century, vol. xxxix (1889-90).
- Review of Reviews, February, 1893, and August, 1894.
- New Review, July, 1894.
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Report of the Board of Health of the City of New York for 1892.

Report of the Board of Education of New York City for 1893.

Report of the Supervisory Board of Commissioners of the New York Municipal Civil Service for 1893.

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